BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, or within three months,.....$2 50
When payment is delayed over three months,......3 00

No subscription received for a less term than one year.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.

Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 8.......... WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 14, 1852.......... NO. 36.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square, 1 insertion,..........$ 50
Do. do. 2 insertions,..........75
Do. do. 3 do..........1 00
Do. do. 3 months, without change,..........3 00
Do. do. 6 do.....do.....do..........5 00
Do. do. 12 do.....do.....do..........8 00
Do. do. 6 do...renewed weekly,..........12 00
Do. do. 12 do.....do.....do..........20 00

☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside, charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Any advertisement upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, CASH IN ADVANCE.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

SAMUEL J. PERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Wilmington, N. C. Office on Princess Street, nearly opposite the Journal Office. [28-1y]

H. L. HOLMES,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Wilmington, N. C. Office on corner of Front and Princess streets, under Journal office. 8v8-tf

WM. E. HILL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Duplin County, N. C., will attend the Courts of Duplin, Sampson, and Onslow Counties, and attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. [June 27] 42-1y

EDWARD CANTWELL,
Market-st., Wilmington, N. C.,

ATTORNEY at Law, will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care.

CORNELIUS DuPRE,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in *Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oil, Dye Stuffs, Glass, Perfumery, Cigars, Old Liquors, Fancy Articles, &c.,* Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prescriptions carefully compounded by experienced persons. March 19

FREEMAN & HOUSTON,
MERCHANTS,
[33] South Water street, Wilmington, N. C.

SENES GILBERT,

HOUSE CARPENTER, Willow Spring, on Second st., below Dock street, Wilmington, N. C., is prepared to manufacture WINDOW BLINDS, SASH, DOORS, STILL TUBS, &c., and do all manner of Job Work in his line, at the shortest notice. [31-1y]

JESSUP & MOORE,

PAPER Manufacturers and Rag Dealers, 21 North Fifth and 23 Commerce street, Philadelphia.

Book, News, Hardware and Manilla Paper made to order. Rags bought in large or small quantities at all times, and the highest market price paid.

March 26th, 1852 29-1y

V. R. PEIRSON,
AT
BERNARD MONAGHAN'S,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
(CHARLES BARR'S OLD STAND,)
Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.
April 13, 1852 32-1y

GILLESPIE, ROTHWELL & McAUSLAN,

GENERAL Agents and Commission Merchants, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.

March 26, 1852 29-1y

ROTHWELL & McAUSLAN,

DEALERS in Staple Dry Goods and Groceries, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.

March 26, 1852 29-1y

JOSEPH L. KEEN,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He also keeps constantly on hand Lime, Plaster, Plastering Hair, and Fire Brick, of the best quality, for sale.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 30, 1852 21-1y*

WILLIAM S. READ,

HOUSE, SHIP, AND SIGN PAINTER, AND PAPER HANGER, near the Rock Spring, Wilmington, N. C., is prepared at all times to execute any business in his line, in a neat and *workmanlike* manner.

To Country Customers.

He would inform country customers that he is prepared to furnish them with all materials in his line, at New York cost and charges, and also with hands at the most moderate rates.

He respectfully solicits a call, being determined to use every exertion to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage

January 30, 1852 21-1y

M. McINNIS,

GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., keeps constantly on hand a full supply of Groceries, Wines and Liquors, and attends to the sale of all kinds of produce, forwarding goods, &c. [March 11—27]

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant.—I take pleasure in informing my friends, that I am prepared to give all business entrusted to me, efficient and personal attention. I have a wharf for Naval Stores, with ample accommodations, Spirit House, and Warehouse. Consignments of Naval Stores for sale or shipment, and all kinds of country produce solicited. Cash advances made on consignments.

Wilmington, N. C , June 6, 1851 39-12m

MILES COSTIN,

COMMISSION Merchant, Wilmington, N C.

REFERS TO

E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank of the State; THOS. H. WRIGHT, Esq., President Bank of Cape Fear; O. G. PARSLEY, Esq , President Commercial Bank—Wilmington, N. C. 25v7

WM. C. HOWARD. WM. N. PEDEN.

HOWARD & PEDEN,

GROCERS, Ship Chandlers, and Commission Merchants, South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., will make liberal cash advances on all consignments of produce to them in Wilmington, or to Peter Van Ness & Co., New York. [21v7]

OWEN HOLMES,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Domestic Goods, Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Provisions, &c., corner of Water and Princess Streets, Wilmington, N. C.

Feb. 14, 1851 23-1y

WILKINSON & ESLER,

CASH Dealers in Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Tobacco, Segars, &c. &c., Wholesale and Retail, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

C. MYERS,

MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

J. M. ROBINSON,

IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

NOTICE TO MY COUNTRY FRIENDS.

HAVING located myself in Wilmington for the purpose of doing an Agency Business, persons wishing to save time and a great deal of trouble, will send their produce to the care of W. M. Monroe, and the returns will be forwarded forthwith.

☞ Office in Washington Bar. W. M. MONROE.
Wilmington, Sept. 10, 1851 3-12m

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW's old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

WEST & HEWLETT,

AUCTIONEERS, Commission Merchants and General Agents, Wilmington, N. C.

REFER TO

POTTER & KIDDER, G. W. DAVIS, BARRY, BRYANT & ADAMS, GEORGE HARRISS, JOHN DAWSON, O. G. PARSLEY, E. P. HALL, EDWARD CANTWELL.

Wilmington, N. C.

October 24, 1851 7-1y

A. A. B. SOUTHALL,

COLLECTOR AND GENERAL AGENT. I would here take this opportunity of returning my thanks to my friends and patrons for the very liberal patronage I have received at their hands during the time I have been collecting for them, and hope by strict attention to business, and with a determination to please, still to receive a continuation of their confidence and support, as I intend to devote my time to that business.

Refer to Messrs. Ellis & Mitchell, R. H. Grant, Esq., Geo. R. French, Esq., C. Myers, Esq., and Messrs. Potter & Kidder.

I will attend the Courts of the adjoining counties whenever inducements are offered. My office will be in the Store of Messrs. Whitaker & Whitfield, at which place I will be found, unless when out attending to business. In my absence any communication left with Messrs. Whitaker & Whitfield for me, will be handed to me.

I will attend, as usual, to the sale of real estate, hiring servants, renting houses—or any other business in which an active agent is wanted. A. A. B. SOUTHALL.

Wilmington, Feb. 20, 1852 24-tf

LUMBER and Timber. Always on hand, a large quantity of River Sawed Wide Boards, Flooring, and Scantling. For sale by MILES COSTIN,
Feb. 21, 1851] London's wharf.

ROCK SPRING HOTEL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the ROCK SPRING HOTEL, formerly kept by Mr Alfred Alderman, having it repainted and refitted throughout, he is prepared to received BOARDERS by the day, week or month, on as low terms as can be had at any other hotel in the place.—And he solicits a share of public patronage.

THOS. W. PLAYER.
Oct. 7th, 1851 9-12m*

LIME, Lime, Lime. 1,000 barrels Lincolnville White Lump. Also, Calcined Plaster, Plastering Hair, Fire Brick, and Hydraulic Cement; 1,000 bbls. Lime, &c. For sale by J C. & R. B. WOOD,
Jan. 2, '52—17v8] Contractors and Builders.

General Notices.

$25 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, his boy SAM, aged about 28 years, a little light complected, small of statue, about 5 feet, 3 or 4 inches high, has a downcast look when spoken to. He will propably be lurking about Wilmington, where he has a wife, or in Onslow county, about the plantation of Governor Dudley, where he has some relations.

The above reward of $25 will be given for his delivery to the subscriber at his plantation on Topsail Sound, New Hanover county, or confinement in the jail of said county.

JOS. M. FOY.
Scott's Hill, New Hanover county, April 28, 1852 34-tf

FOR SALE.

MY HOUSE AND LOT, on Front Street, in the town of Wilmington. Apply to T. C. Miller, or myself. LUCY A. OWEN
April 29 34-3t

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL TERM of the Superior Court of Law, for the County of New Hanover, for the trial of causes remaining on the Civil Docket of said Court, will be held at the Court House, in the town of Wilmington, on the Fourth Monday in June next, when and where all persons interested are required to attend, under the penalty of the law, on such cases made and provided.

Parties and Witnesses, on State Docket, are not required to attend. By order.

Teste, S. R. BUNTING, *Clerk.*
April 30 1852. 34-tc

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the subscribers, a large dark bay or black HORSE, about seven years old; has a white mark on his left fore foot, and has a round body. We will pay the above reward and all reasonable expenses, to any person who will take him, and return him to us. RANSOM & FULLER.

Sneed's Ferry, Onslow county, April 26, 1852. 34-tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having administered on the Estate of HAMPTON SULLIVAN, dec'd, at April Term, A. D. 1852, of Duplin County Court, notifies all persons having claims against said estate to present them for payment within the time limited by law, or the statute will be plead in bar of their recovery. Those indebted are requested to make immediate payment. DAVID REID, Adm'r.
April 20, 1852 33-3m

N. B. Creditors are requested to hand in their claims at their earliest convenience.

NOTICE.

ON FRIDAY the 14th of May next, I shall sell in Kenansville a large quantity of personal property belonging to the estate of the late HAMPTON SULLIVAN, consisting of HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS, CORN, FODDER, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, STOCK OF GOODS, &C. Also, 5 or 6 likely NEGRO SLAVES. Also a valuable STEAM SAW MILL, in good running order. Credit 6 months. DAVID REID, Adm'r.
April 23, 1852 33-4t

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have entered into a Co-partnership, under the name and style of JOHN TAYLOR & CO., for the transactions of a Mercantile and Distilling business.

JOHN TAYLOR,
C. W. CRAWFORD,
A. D. McNAIR,
JOHN McKINNON.

St. Paul's, Robeson county, N. C., April 23 33-3m

LAND WARRANTS.

LAND WARRANTS issued under the recent Act of Congress, are now assignable. Persons holding such Warrants, are hereby informed that they can dispose of them on favorable terms, by applying to the subscriber.

B. F. GRADY.
Kenansville, April 12, 1852 32-tf

More Valuable Town Property for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale in the southeastern part of the town, a valuable lot 330 feet long, 66 feet wide; has a well of excellent water, good Stables, cow house and cart house. The dwelling is 24 by 14 feet, with two neat little rooms and a fire place; attached to the House, a cook room. As it is probable no person would purchase without looking at the premises, a further description is unnecessary; suffice it to say that those who wish to make an investment of their money, would do well to call and examine the premises.—There is land enough on which could be erected four or five more cottages that would pay well in rents. This property is offered at private sale on the following terms: one fourth of the purchase money to be paid in cash, the balance in three equal installments of six, twelve and eighteen months, with notes and securities negotiable and payable at Bank, with interest.

If not disposed of previous to Tuesday of our next County Court, it will then be offered to the highest bidder at Exchange Corner on the above terms. For further information, apply to A. A. B. SOUTHALL, Agt. for
April 2, 1852—30-ts] WM. H. HANSLEY.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having duly qualified as administrator on the estate of Jonah C. McFarlane, dec'd., at March Term 1852, of New Hanover Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate are notified to present the same duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by act of assembly, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

BENNETT FLANNER, Adm'r.
March 19, 1852 28-3m

5,531 ACRES PINE LAND,

FOR SALE NEAR THE SEABOARD OF GEORGIA, in the county of Glynn, and lying for several miles along the Brunswick and Alatahama Canal, (now in process of completion,) the outlets of which being North on the Alatahama River opposite Darien, and South on Turtle river at Brunswick, and within a short distance of navigable water on Turtle River, a little above Brunswick. These lands being in one body, well timbered, and having great facilities for water carriage, make them desirable for TURPENTINE or MILL TIMBLR. If desired, credit will be given on a part of the purchase, upon good security. Apply to either

ALEX. MITCHELL,
S. Z. COLLINS.
Darien, Feb. 18, 1852 27-2m

A VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale that beautiful house and lot situated on front street, next door south of the M. E. Church. The Lot is 66, by 165 feet; the house is 30 by 49 feet, and has four Rooms on the first and two on the second floors, with a fire place in each room; it has also a pantry and kitchen attached; a negro house and well of first rate water in the yard, and an excellent garden. This property is very valuable and bids fair to be more so, alike with the whole of Wilmington property which is bound to increase in value owing to the constant immigration to it and the internal improvements now in progress and in contemplation. Those who want to settle permanently in Wilmington and wish a pleasant family residence, would do well to embrace this opportunity of purchasing as they may never expect to better themselves in a pleasant home. Terms, one fourth of the purchase money will be required in cash; the balance in three equal instalments of six, nine months, with bonds and securities, negociable at Bank. Possession given the first of October next. For further information apply soon to A. A. B. SOUTHALL, Agent
For S. P. IVEY.
March 11, 1852 27-tf

$70 REWARD.

TWENTY DOLLARS will be given to any person who will deliver at the Jail of this (Bladen) county, a negro known generally as TOM PRIDGEON, the property of Mrs. Hannah Pridgeon, from whom I hired him in February last.

I will also give fifty dollars reward for evidence sufficient to convict any person of having harbored, assisted, "aided and comforted" Tom while lurking.

JOHN A. RICHARDSON.
Elizabethtown, April 16, 1852 (Herald copy tf.) 32-tf

$30 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, residing in Marlboro' District, S. C., about eight months ago, his negro man named CÆSAR, aged about 25 years, light complected, stout built, about 5 feet 8 inches high, speaks pleasantly, and has a pleasing countenance. He is probably lurking somewhere between Elizabethtown and Wilmington, as he was but recently heard of as being in Bladen county, in company with a negro girl from the same neighborhood with himself. He claims the girl for his wife. He was also heard of on Lyons' Creek, in New Hanover county.

The above reward of Thirty Dollars will be given for his delivery to the subscriber, or for his confinement in any Jail in North or South Carolina, so that he can be got.

S. EMANUEL.
Marlboro' District, S. C., Feb. 6, 1852 22-tf

$25 REWARD.—Runaway from the subscriber, about the 8th of July, a mulatto fellow named WINDSOR, about 35 years old. He is about five feet eleven inches high, full bushy hair; rather slow spoken, and rather spare built, his front teeth slightly decayed, and probably one or both of his eye teeth out. Said negro is a Cooper by trade, and will attempt to pass as a free man, and may probably have free papers, as he has said he can go any where. He is a little rinkley about the eyes, and has an old appearance. The subscriber will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery to him, in Conwayboro', S. C., or confinement in any jail in North Carolina, so that he can get him. Said negro belongs to James M. Bell, of Greenville, N. C., of whom I hired him.

August 1st, 1851—47-tf] S. BELL.

CHILDREN AND INFANTS' HATS.—In great variety, elegantly trimmed. For sale by C. MYERS.

HATS.—Panama, Leghorn, and Palm Leaf Hats, in great variety of style, quality and price, wholesale and retail, by C. MYERS, Hatter.

DELICIOUS Confectionary.—Bananas, Strawberries, Pine Apples, Oranges and Quince Drops, something new and nice. For sale by WILKINSON & ESLER.

General Notices.

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at the Court House in Wilmington, on the 2nd Monday in June next, the following tracts of land, and town lots, or as much thereof as will be sufficient to pay the taxes due thereon for the year 1850, and cost of advertising:

No. of Town lots and Acres of Land.	By whom listed.	Where Situated.	Am't of Tax.
1 town lot	Hannah Brown,	In Wilmington,	$ 1 75
1 do.	William Blaney,	do.	25 85
1 do.	do. for M. Allen,	do.	13 04
1 do	John Blaney,	do.	6 53
1 do	Mary Burnett,	do.	6 10
1 do.	Charles Barr,	do.	71 00
1 do.	J. W. Brantly,	do.	7 07
600 acres	Evan Bevan,	On Black River,	9 62
1 town lot	J. B. Canady,	In Wilmington,	6 72
1 do.	Henry Clark,	do.	3 48
1 do.	Gideon Capps,	do.	5 46
1 do.	do. for M. Wooten,	do.	1 32
1 do.	Joseph Craig,	do.	3 82
1 do.	Dr. A. C. Evans,	On Market street,	53 30
1 do.	William Eason,	In Wilmington,	9 59
172 acres	N. R. Fowler,	On the Sound,	13 38
1 lot	Will. E. Freeman,	In Wilmington,	14 86
1 do.	Enoch Farrow,	do.	4 27
1 do.	T. B. Floyd,	Wilmington,	4 29
1 do.	Mrs. A. J. Guthrie,	do.	10 98
1 do.	Nathan Green,	do.	16 33
1 do.	D. J. Gilbert,	do.	21 18
1 do.	Prudence Gates,	do.	11 79
1 do.	Maxwell Huston,	do.	9 44
1 do.	Thomas Hays,	do.	11 33
825 acres	R. M. W. Johnson,	On the Railroad,	16 42
1 town lot	David D King,	In Wilmington,	21 06
1 do.	Michael Kent,	do.	15 36
1 do.	L. J. Kirkpatrick,	do.	9 03
1 do.	William King,	do.	6 02
1 do.	E. T. Love,	do.	19 07
1 do.	A. D. Love,	do.	13 25
300 acres	Mrs. M. H. Lippitt,	On the Sound,	10 92
1 town lot	Nimmy Martin,	In Wilmington,	6 54
1 do.	D. M. Millan,	do.	2 76
1 do.	L. H. Marsteller, for John Buford,	do.	11 78
1 do.	George Moore,	do.	6 87
1 do.	N. S. McEachern,	do.	4 66
1 do.	D. McMillan, for A. G. Hall,	do.	37 77
1 do.	Patience Nuisance,	do.	4 39
150 acres	Drury Orrell,	Rocky Point District	1 11
1 town lot	David B. Piver,	Wilmington,	6 46
1 do.	S R. Robbins,	do.	20 12
1 do.	Peter Smith,	do.	83 37
1 do.	F. Sullivan,	do.	27 03
1 do.	Stanton Spooner,	do.	2 96
1 do.	do. for M. Melton,	do.	6 18
1 do.	Thos. Stokely,	do.	8 25
1 do.	Henry Sampson,	do.	5 26
1 do.	Ann Sellers,	do.	33 55
1 do.	Oris Spicer,	do.	7 19
1 do.	Thos. Southmayd,	do.	14 77
1 do.	C. Tinken,	do.	3 93
1 do.	Peter G. Tilly,	do.	10 23
1 do.	W. A. Walker,	do.	15 16
1 do.	Wm. A. Williams,	do.	117 75
1 do.	John Williams,	do.	24 57
1 do.	Wm. Wilson,	do.	33 88
1 do.	David Ward,	do.	3 51
60 acres	James D. Armstrong,	Middle Sound Dist	2 58
250 do.	James Holland,	do.	11 77
60 do.	Harriet Humphry,	do.	70
279 do.	Joseph Skipper,	do.	2 80
100 do.	James A. Ward,	do.	2 32
50 acres	Solomon Cumbo,	Upper Sound Dist.	2 58
450 do.	M. W. Campbell,	do.	2 77
900 do.	Lucien Holmes,	do.	41 31
450 do.	Thomas J. Joiner,	do.	12 15
480 do.	Sam'l S. Mints,	do.	1 91
450 do.	Wm. Sullivan,	do.	2 40
820 do.	Daniel Anderson,	Holly Shelter Dist.	5 28
450 do.	Amos Atkinson,	do.	2 98
810 do.	Ezekiel Beasley,	do.	3 44
370 do.	Jacob Casteen,	do.	4 02
	Edge Casteen,	do.	1 42
	Eliza Cofield,	do.	2 42
683 do.	Wm. Farrior,	do.	6 11
855 do.	Morris Foy,	do.	1 11
1000 do.	Lott Williams,	do.	4 69
160 do.	John B. Herring,	Lower Blk Riv. Dis.	10 30
50 do.	Ann Rogers,	do.	1 91
70 do.	Heirs of Watters,	On Northeast River	75

OWEN FENNELL, Sheriff.
Wilmington, March 19, 1852 [Pr. adv. $41 60] 28-3m

NOTICE.

THE subscribers are ready to contract for Steam Engines of any size, or any kind of Mill Gearing. To any one wanting Machinery of the above description, they will offer inducements equal to any establishment either North or South. Please give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

SUTTON, SOUTHMAYD & CO.
Wilmington, N. C., April 9. 1852 31-3m

NOTICE

TO THOSE ENGAGED IN THE MAKING OF Turpentine, Cutting of Timber, and Planting of Rice. The subscriber offers for sale ELEVEN THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND, lying immediately on the Alatamaha River, in tide water, about 12 miles above the city of Darien. The tract contains one survey of 2,364 Acres; and the balance in surveys of 1,000, 598, 250 and 200 Acres. The land lies all in one body, and contains 1200 Acres Inland Swamp, 1000 Acres River Swamp, and the balance in Pine Land, which is well adapted for the making of Turpentine and the cutting of Mill Logs. The Land is well supplied with hoop-poles, and the Swamps with large growth of cypress trees. Also, an Island, lying about seven miles on the Alatamaha River, surrounded by three creeks, containing about 1200 Acres Tide Swamp Land, with highland thereto attached for a settlement. The Land is well adapted for a Rice Plantation.

TERMS—One-half cash; the balance payable in one, two, three and four years, secured by bonds, bearing interest from day of sale—payable annually, and mortgage of the property. A. A. DELORME, Darien, Georgia.
April 9, 1852 31-2m

HACKERS AND ROUND SHAVES.

L. WOOD, of Wilmington, N. C., would most respectfully inform dealers in the above articles that he has much improved in the manufacture of his heretofore unsurpassed HACKERS and ROUND SHAVES, and has reduced the price so as to successfully compete with Northern.

He is now manufacturing them in large quantities, with a view of supplying the trade, and would be thankful for orders for any quantity.

Address L. WOOD, or J. M. ROBINSON, who is my Agent in Wilmington. L. WOOD.
Dec. 19, 1851 15-6m

THAYER'S PATENT BRIDGE.

A NEW and valuable trestle Bridge has been patented by Mr. G. W. Thayer, of Massachusetts, which will be found to be an important invention. The amount of strength attained by the structure is spoken of as being wonderful.—The inventor feels confident that no weight which could be placed upon it, could break it down. This consideration, taken together with the economy with which it may be built, will render it worthy the attention of all who are interested in the subject. This bridge is adapted peculiarly to Railroads as well as county roads, as it can be made of any required span, so as not to obstruct the navigation of streams when rafts or boats might be desired to pass, and can also be built at a very moderate expense.

ISAAC WELLS, Wilmington, N. C., is Agent for this State, as also for South Carolina and Virginia, and will attend to all communications upon the subject addressed to him, post paid.

Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 8th, 1851 48-1y

THAT POLISH, HOW IT SHINES!
10,000 Boxes Sold Within the last Nine Months.

A. J. WOODWARD returns his thanks to the public for the unprecedented encouragement he has met with in the manufacture and sale of his celebrated Polish, and at the same time wishes it understood that he always keeps a supply on hand for wholesale or retail.

Experience has proved that this Polish is unsurpassed for quickness in putting a gloss on boots and shoes, and also in preserving the leather.

Persons wishing to oil their boots can use this Polish with equal success immediately afterwards; the leather should be rubbed as soon as the Polish is applied, before it dries.

The Polish can be found at the Drug Store of C. DUPRE, Market street.

March 19, 1852 28-3m

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber has leased for a term of years, of R. W. Brown, Esq., his fire-proof store, with his wharves, and is now in a condition to take especial care of Spirits Turpentine and other Naval Stores committed to his care. The Warehouse is well known to be the best and safest place in town for the storage of Bacon, Lard, Corn, Peas, &c. The lower wharves have on them four large new sheds, where Spirits can be safely kept from the rain and sun. He is prepared to receive and ship, or sell, all kinds of produce sent to his care. He will also make advances when required.

He begs to refer to the following gentlemen:—R. W. Brown, John Dawson, O. G. Parsley, and Thos. H. Wright, Esqrs. MILES COSTIN,
Brown's wharf, Wilmington, N. C.
September 12, 1851 1-12m

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends, and the citizens of Bladen county, that he has taken A. McKinzie's old stand in Elizabeth, for the purpose of carrying on the HARNESS MAKEING BUSINESS of every decription, on as reasonable terms as possible. J. FLYNT.
April 16, 1852 32-tf

DISTILLERS OF TURPENTINE.—I have reduced the price of my SPIRIT BARRELS to $1 60, delivered at any place in Wilmington. After Christmas they will be of extra size. Persons wishing can contract by the year on these terms. HOOP IRON for sale at $65 per ton.
Nov. 10, 1851—7td—11mw* A. MORGAN.

Schools.

MASONIC ACADEMY AT LONG CREEK, N. C.

THIS Institution has just been opened under the direction of a competent and experienced Teacher.

TUITION PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Spelling, Reading, Writing, first class in English Grammar and Geography..........$7 50
Second class of same, including History, Philosophy, and the use of the Globes..........12 00
Higher branches of English Science, including first class in Algebra, Latin and Greek..........15 00
Second class of same, including Geometry, Trigonometry, Logics and Metaphysics..........18 00

French, Spanish and Italian will be taught at the usual prices. To young gentlemen and ladies desirous of acquiring a facility of speaking and writing these beautiful languages, this Institution, it is presumed, will afford an excellent opportunity.

Board can be obtained in the neighborhood from 5 to 7 dollars per month.

This Institution is to keep clear of all sectarian opinions.

J. D. POWERS, Pres. Board Trustees.
March 26, 1852 29-tf

TOPSAIL ACADEMY.

THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday the 1st day of March next.

Rev. William H. Christian, A. B., graduate of R. M College, Principal.

Tuition per Session of five months:

Spelling, Reading, Writing, first class in English Grammar, and Geography, $7 50
Second class of same, including History and Philosophy, 12 00
Higher classes of English Science, including first class in Algebra, Latin and Greek, 15 00
Second class of same, with lectures on the most important subjects, 18 00

French and Anglo-Saxon will be taught if required at the usual prices.

Board in the immediate vicinity of the Academy, $7 00 per month. Board may be obtained for at least *thirty* pupils.

Should the School require an Assistant, a competent Female will be employed to take charge of the Female department. N. N. NIXON,
President of the Board of Trustees.
Topsail Academy, Sept. 16, 1851. 9-1wd-wtf

P. S.—It is desirable, that as many pupils should be present at the commencement as can conveniently be.

JUST RECEIVED

AT THE WILMINGTON BOOK STORE, this 5th day of April, the following new Novels and cheap publications, viz:

The Use of Sunshine, by the author of the Maiden Aunt. This is a pleasing tale, and like the sunshine of benevolence gains the heart of all.

Margaret Cecil, or I Can Because I Ought, by Cousin Kate. This is a book written for Ladies, by a Lady. Remarkable for its fluency and good sentiment.

The Head of the Family, by the author of Olive and the Ogilvies; those who have purchased the Ogilvies, will desire to read this.

Maurice Tiernay, the Soldier of Fortune, by Charles Lever.

Ravenscliffe, by the author of Lettice Arnold, a book deservedly popular.

Amy Lawrence or the Freemasons Daughter, by the author of Stanfield Hall. This is a vivid and fascinating story, full of dramatic action and tragic interest. There are few modern novels with which we are acquainted, which will not suffer by comparison with Amy Lawrence.

Quintin Matsys, or the Blacksmith of Antwerp. The plot is well managed, the interest sustained throughout, and the book worthy of being read and preserved.

The Tower of London, by W. Harrison Ainsworth. Containing a great deal of Historical information, and at the same time one of the most thrilling and intensely interesting books ever published.

Jack Rann alias Sixteen String Jack, the Notorious Highwayman; the only complete American Edition; illustrated with sixty engravings.

Jenny Diver, the Female Highwayman; whose deeds of daring rendered her the terror of all travellers.

HUMOROUS WORKS.

The Spanglers and Tingles, or the Rival Belles. A tale by J. B. Jones.

My Friend Wriggles, a Laughter moving Panorama of his fortunes and misfortunes; illustrated with over 200 engravings of most comic catastrophes and side splitting merriment.

Also the following works bound:

Dream Life, } by Ik Marvel.
Fresh Gleanings, }

Santa Fe, New Mexico, and the Navajo Country, by Simpson. Containing a great deal of valuable information.

The History of the Restoration of Monarchy in France, by Lamartine.

Richardson's Arctic Expedition in search of the discovery ships under command of Sir John Franklin.

Nineveh and its Remains; abridged edition—to those persons who are fond of reading of the wonders of past ages, this book commends itself.

A Reel in a Bottle, for Jack in the Doldrums, edited from the manuscript of an old salt.

The Way to do Good, by Jacob Abbot.

Frank Wetherton, or the Talisman.

Far Off, by the author of the Peep of day.

Narratives of Sorcery and Magic, from the most authentic sources; by Thomas Wright.

A History of Classical Literature; by R. W. Brown, M. A.

The Podesta's Daughter, a Poem, by Geo. H. Boker.

Franklin's Wooks; containing his life, written by himself, and continued by his grandson.

Also a few copies of that excellent old book, Martha, a memorial of an only and beloved sister; by Rev. Andrew Reed.

Also a, large assortment of School and Miscellaneous books. For sale by L. H. PIERCE.
April 9th, 1852 81-tf

New Goods at Elizabethtown, Bladen county, N. C.

J. M. WOOTEN & Co., are just receiving from New York, a large and carefully selected stock of Goods, consisting in part, of Boots and Shoes; Hats, Caps and Bonnets; Hardware, Hollow-ware and Crockery ware; Staple and Fancy Dry Goods; Ready-made Clothing of all patterns; Paints, Oils and Dye-stuffs; Groceries of all kinds; Saddlery, &c. &c.; which will be sold cheap, or barted fairly for Country produce. Determined not to be out-done in honorable competition with other firms and desirous of maintaining and extending our mercantile opperations, we tender our thanks to our old and regular customers for their patronage hertofore, and take this method of inviting all to call and examine our stock before buying elsewhere.

Cash paid for Turpentine.
March 23rd, 1852 29-tf

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

CHEMICALS.—Fresh arrivals of the following: 100 oz. Sulphate Quinine, 5 bbls. Epsom Salts, 5 lbs. pure Sulphate Zinc, 8 oz. Sulphate Morphine, 4 oz. Acetate Morphine, 10 lbs. Blue Mass, 15 lbs. English Calomel, 6 oz Peperine, 5 gals. Spirits Nitre, 2 oz. Oil Tobacco, 5 lbs. Hyd. Patassa, (English,) 2 lbs. Iodine, 2 lbs. Iodine Arsenic. 2 lbs. Chloroform, 1 oz. Iodine Copper, 1 oz. Valerinate of Iron, 5 lbs. Phosphate Soda, 20 lbs. Sugar Lead, pure, 4 oz. Tannin, 1 oz. Oxide Mercury, 5 gals. Aq. Ammonia, 10 lbs. Spirits Ammonia Aromat, 15 lbs. Hoffman's Anodyne. For sale by C. DUPRE, Druggist,
April 2d Market street.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES. Just received—10 lbs. Gum Opium, (Turkey,) 200 lbs. Salt Petre, 40 lbs. Gum Arabic, 30 lbs Alexandria Senna, 20 lbs. E. J. Senna, 1 bbl. Gum Camphor, 1 bbl. Cream of Tartar, 1 bbl. Carb. Soda, 1 cask Sal. Soda, 2 cases Cooper's Isinglass, 3 doz. Cox's Gelatine, 4 boxes celebrated Soap Powder, 12 doz. boxes Yeast Powder C. DUPRE, Druggist.

PATENT MEDICINES.—4 boxes Sand's Sarsaparilla, 2 boxes Townsend's do., 3 doz. Risley's do., 3 gross Bateman's Drops, ½ gross Wright's Pills, 1 gross Brandreth's do., 1 gross Peters' do., 4 doz. Spencer's do., 6 doz. Beckwith's do., 6 dozen Moffat's do., ½ gross Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, 4 doz. Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry, &c. C. DUPRE,
Druggist and Apothecary.

PAINTS, OILS, &c. &c.—8000 lbs. Pure Extra and No. 1 Lead, 8 bbls. Linseed Oil, Pure, 150 lbs. Chrome Green, 60 lbs. Paris Green ground and in Oil, 6 boxes Chrome Green, (Dry,) 4 boxes Am. Vermillion, 5 bbls. Lamp Black, 500 lbs. Spanish Brown, (in Oil,) 2 casks Venitian Red, (English,) 500 lbs. Venitian Red, (in Oil.) 150 boxes Window Glass, American and French, at C. DUPRE'S,
Drug Store, Market st.

FANCY ARTICLES.—12 doz. Lubin's Extract, 3 dozen Poncine Soap, 1 gross Brown Windsor Soap, 6 dozen Shaving Cream, 3 dozen Wash Balls; 3 doz. Buffalo Combs, (superior;) 1 gross Wax Matches; a large assortment of Hair and Tooth Brushes. C. DUPRE,
ap2 Market-st., Wilmington, N. C.

SHOULDER BRACES.—Just received, a fine supply of Ladies and Gents' Shoulder Braces. For sale by
March 19 W. H. LIPPITT.

PAINTS! PAINTS!!—4000 lbs. White Lead, Pure; 3000 lbs. White Lead, Extra; 3000 lbs. White Lead, No. 1; 200 lbs. Chrome Green in Oil; 100 lbs. Chrome Green, Dry; 100 lbs. Chrome Yellow, in Oil; 50 lbs. Chrome Yellow, Dry; 1000 lbs. Black Lead, in Oil; 3000 lbs. Black Lead, Dry; 2000 lbs. Venetian Red; 2000 lbs Spanish Brown; 4000 lbs. Blake's Fire Proof Paint. For sale cheap, by
March 19. W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist & Chemist.

DRUGS! DRUGS!!—200 oz. Sulphate of Quinine; 10 lbs Iodid Potass; 2 bbls. Castor Oil; 1000 lbs. Cr. Tartar; 1000 lbs. Bi Carb Soda; 100 lbs. Powdered Rhubarb; 25 lbs. Jalap.

A full assortment of Drugs and Chemicals, for sale cheap, by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist & Chemist.

OILS! OILS!!—5 bbls. Linseed Oil; 5 bbls. Vegetable Paint Oil; 2 bbls. Whale Oil, Winter strained; 2 bbls. Sperm Oil, Winter strained; 3 bbls. Train Oil. For sale by
m19 W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist & Chemist.

Groceries, &c.

STEAM REFINED CANDY.
2,000 pounds assorted Candy, in 25 lb. boxes;
1,000 " " " for retailing. Just received and for sale low, by L. N. BARLOW,
a23 Granite Row, Front-street.

Herald and Goldsboro' Telegraph copy.

TEAS—TEAS. A full supply of choice Green and Black Teas, constantly on hand and for sale in quantities to suit, by L. N. BARLOW, Granite Row, Front-st.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
40,000 Cigars of choice and medium quality;
20 boxes Tobacco, choice and medium quality.
Always on hand and for sale low, by
a23 L. N. BARLOW, Granite Row, Front-st.

FAMILY FLOUR.—Best Brands of Flour, in whole and half barrels, and in bags, constantly on hand, and for sale low by L. N. BARLOW,
a23 Granite Row, Front st.

CANES! CANES!! CANES!!!—A splendid assortment of imported fancy Canes, also a large stock of Hickory and Whalebone. For sale low, by C. MYERS, Hatter.

CIDER VINEGAR.—20 bbls. superior Clarified Cider Vinegar; 1 do. White Wine do., just received and for sale, in quantities to suit, by L. N. BARLOW,
a23 Granite Row, Front st.

STRICKLAND, THE MODEL OF THE WORLD.

WE would respectfully call your attention to the invoice of our new and fashionable stock of SPRING GOODS, comprising the largest and most desirable stock ever before offered in this place. We feel confident we can please those who may favor us with a call, either in quality, style or price.—Our stock of GROCERIES is complete, and we will sell for cash as cheap as can be bought in the city of Wilmington, with the exception of the freight. Our friends in Duplin and Sampson will please favor us with the privilege of showing them what we can do, before purchasing elsewhere. We charge nothing for showing, and require only small profits when we sell.

We would particularly call the attention of the ladies, as we have a desirable stock of Dress Goods of the latest styles, viz: Silks, Tinsel Muslins, Barages, Poflin, Delaines, Ginghams, Muslin Sleeves, Collars and Capes, &c., &c. Fancy Gaiters and Jenny Lind Buskins, of the latest style.

Our stock partly consist of the following articles:

3 hhds. P R. Sugar;
2 bbls. Crushed Sugar;
2 bbls. C. Refined Sugar;
20 bags Rio Coffee;
10 hhds. Molasses;
40 bbls. Genessee Flour—$6, 6 25, 6 50;
25 bbls. Double Rectified Whiskey;
5 bbls. N. E. Rum;
4 bbls. Monongahela Whiskey;
3 bbls. Maderia Wine;
2 qr. casks French Brandy, for sickness;
2 qr. casks Jamaica Rum, " "
Spices of all kinds;
Crockery, of the best quality;

Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, of any quality; Ready Made Clothing, to fit any size; Domestic Goods of all kinds; Calicoes from 5 to 18 cts. per yard; Shirting from 5 to 10c.; and other articles too numerous to mention.

MERRIMAN & WOODRUFF,
Strickland's Depot, N. C.
April 16th, 1852 32-2m

MEMENTO MORI.

THE subscriber, agent for John Iver McMillan, takes this method of saying to his friends and the public generally, that he has returned from the northern Quarries with the largest and best selected stock of AMERICAN MARBLE that has ever been shipped to North Carolina. He has also a full supply of EGYPTIAN AND ITALIAN MARBLES, all of which he is prepared to furnish in the best style, for any purposes, such as Monuments, Tombs, Head and Foot Stones, or Furniture, Mantle Pieces, &c. In short, any kind of Marble Work will be furnished as low, and of as good material as can be had at any shop in the United States. From his long experience in the business, and his having some of the very best Carvers and Letterers in his employ, he hopes to have a fair share of the patronage of the Old North State sent to him, in place of sending it North; and he pledges himself that every piece of work shall give, both in workmanship and priee, satisfaction. Orders by maiil will be punctually attended to and all instructions obeyed.

Dec. 5, 1851—13-tf S. R. FORD, Agent.

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.

THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with an unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.

SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.

The best of reference can be given if required.

Feb. 13, 1852—23-tf] JAMES McCLARANAN.

LADIES' GAITERS MANUFACTURED IN WILMINGTON.—We are manufacturing Ladies' Gaiters of all kinds at the Wilmington Boot and Shoe Store, and will warrant them superior to any in the market. We confidently expect the patronage and support of the citizens, as this is the only Manufactory of the kind in the State. There can always be found in store, Ladies Shoes of every variety; Gent's Boots, Shoes and Gaiters; and all admit that our Children's Shoes are the handsomest ever before offered in this market.

We are now receiving our Spring stock; call soon and take the first chances. JONES & GARDNER.
March 10, 1852

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

THE undersigned having bought the *Carriage Factory* formerly carried on by N. S. NEALE, on the corner of Princess and Third Streets, opposite the Livery Stables of H R. NIXON, Esq., respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to execute all work in the above line, in the most fashionable, substantial and neat style.

He is also prepared to *Shoe Horses*, in a manner that will give satisfaction. He is also prepared to execute all *Smith work* connected with riding vehicles; also, to repair Drays, Carts and Waggons of every description.

He has now been carrying on the above business for several months, in Wilmington, and believes that he has given general satisfaction, and hopes by strict attention to his business to receive a liberal continuance of patronage.

**All vehicles to repair, or horses to shoe, sent by servants, must be accompanied with a written order, or they will not be attended to. JOHN H. LANE.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 15, 1851 6-11m

REMOVAL.
Removed to Mulberry Street, between Front and North Water Streets.

THE subscriber continues to keep on hand a large and general assortment of CARRIAGES of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms; among which may be found **Rockaways, Barouches, Dunhams, Buggies, Wagons, Gigs, Sulkeys, &c.** Also, **Harness** of all kinds.

Purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined not to be undersold.

N. B. **Repairing** done at short notice, and in the neatest and best manner. ISAAC WELLS.
Wilmington, N. C., July 4, 1851 43-tf

DAGUERREOTYPE PORTRAITS.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the citizens of Wilmington and vicinity, that he has received large additions to his stock, and is now prepared to accomplish everything that the Art has attained. He has every convenience for taking whole size pictures, down to the smallest miniature, together with a very large assortment of Frames and beautiful Cases.

At considerable expense he has obtained a Chemical preparation which is a decided improvement in the Art, and which produces proofs which cannot but please the most fastidious He has also a fine assortment of Gold Lockets, Pins, &c., in which to place Likenesses, which he is determined to sell cheap, so that every one can have an opportunity of obtaining a Likeness of a dear Parent, Relative, or Friend.

To Lovers he would state, that he has Cases made expressly for their case, quite small, so that they can be carried about the person with no inconvenience. He has an apparatus for taking Views, which is a very great improvement. A call is earnestly solicited from all connoisseurs of the Arts and Sciences whether they wish pictures or not

Sick or diseased persons taken at their dwellings. Paintings and Daguerreotypes correctly copied.

Instructions given in the Art, and a proficiency guarantied.

Rooms over Messrs. Polly & Hart's Store, Front St.
Ap20-192-3t—33-3t J. W. GULICK.

UMBRELLAS, UMBRELLAS.—Just received, direct from the manufactory, 25 dozen Umbrellas, Silk, Scotch and American Ginghams, assorted colors and sizes, for sale wholesale and retail, at very low prices, by
May 7 C. MYERS, Hatter.

SELLING OUT AT COST.

I RESPECTFULLY inform my town and country friends that I will sell out my well assorted stock of DRY GOODS & READY MADE CLOTHING at cost. I also request all those indebted to me by note or Book Account, to call for settlement before the 1st of June, as I will leave this place, and therefore no longer indulgence will be given.

M. ANATHAN.
Wilmington, May 7, 1852 35-tf

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having, at March Term of New Hanover County Court, obtained Letters of Administration on the estate of the late Robert T. Henry, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the said estate are requested to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. GEORGE ALDERMAN, Adm'r.
May 7, 1852 35 tf.

Eloquent Extract.

The following beautiful extract is the conclusion of Senator Seward's speech, in the Senate of the United States, upon the bill making an appropriation to the Collins line of steamers:

I conjure you to consider, moreover, that England, without waiting for, and I am sure, without expecting, so inglorious a retreat on our part, is completing a vast web of ocean steam navigation, based on postage and commerce, that will connect all the European ports, all our own ports, all the South American ports, all the ports in the West Indies, all the ports of Asia and Oceanica, with her great commercial capital. Thus the world is to become a great commercial system, ramified by a thousand nerves projecting from the one head at London. Yet, stupendous as the scheme is, our own merchants, conscious of equal capacity and equal resources, and relying on experience for success, stand here beseeching us to allow them to counteract its fulfilment, and ask of us facilities and aid equal to those yielded by the British government to its citizens.

While our commercial history is full of presages of successful competition, Great Britain is sunk deep in debt. We are free from debt. Great Britain is oppressed with armies and costly aristocratic institutions; industry among us is unfettered and free. But it is a contest depending not on armies, nor even on wealth, but chiefly on invention and industry.—And how stands the national account in these respects? The cotton-gin, the planing machine, steam navigation, and electric communication—these are old achievements. England only a year ago invited the nations to bring their inventions and compare them together in a palace of iron and glass. In all the devices for the increase of luxury and indulgence, America was surpassed, not only by refined England and by chivalrous France, but even by semi barbarian Russia. Not until after all the mortification which such a result necessarily produced, did the comparison of utilitarian inventions begin. Then our countrymen exhibited Dick's anti-friction press—a machine that raised a power greater by 240 tons than could be raised by the Brama hydraulic press, which, having been used by Sir John Stevenson in erecting the tabular bridge over the straits of Menai, had been brought forward by the British artisans as a contrivance of unrivalled merit for the generation of direct power.

Next was submitted, on our behalf, the two inventions of St. John, the variation compass, which indicates the deflection of its own needle at any place, resulting from local causes; and the velocimeter, which tells, at any time, the actual speed of the vessel bearing it, and its distance from the port of departure—inventions adopted at once by the admiralty of Great Britain. Then, to say nothing of the ingeniously constructed locks invented by Hobbs, which defied the skill of the British artisans, while he opened all of theirs at pleasure, there was Bigelow's power-loom, which has brought down ingrain and Brussels carpets within the reach of the British mechanic and farmer. While the American ploughs took precedence of all others, McCormick's reaper was acknowledged to be a contribution to the agriculture of England, surpassing in value the cost of the Crystal Palace.

Nor were we dishonored in the fine arts: for a well-deserved meed was awarded to Hughes for his successful incorporation in marble of ideal Oliver Twist, and the palm was conferred on Powers for his immortal statue of the Greek Slave. When these successes had turned away the tide of derision from our country, the yacht America entered the Thames. Skilful architects saw that she combined, in before unknown proportions, the elements of grace and motion, and her modest challenge was reluctantly accepted, and even then only for a tenth part of the prize she proposed. The trial was graced by the presence of the Queen and her court, and watched with an interest created by national pride and ambition; and yet the triumph was complete.

In the very hour of this of itself conclusive demonstration of American superiority in utilitatrian inventions, and in the art "that leads to nautical dominion," further and irristible confirmation was given by the arrival of American clippers from India freighted at advanced rates with shipments, consigned by the agents of the East India Company at Calcutta to their warehouses in London. Such and so recent are the proofs that, in the capital element of invention, we are equal to the contest for the supremacy of the seas.

When I consider them, and consider our resources, of which those of Pennsylvania, or of the valley of the Mississippi, or of California, alone exceed the entire native wealth of Great Britain; when I consider, moreover, our yet unelicited manufacturing capacity—our great population, already nearly equal to that of the British islands, and multiplying at a rate unknown in human progress, by accessions from both the old continents: when I consider the advantages of our geographical position midway between them; and when I consider, above all, the expanding and elevating influence of freedom upon the genius of our people, I feel quite assured that their enterprise will be adequate to the glorious conflict, if it be only sustained by constancy and perseverance on the part of their government. I do not know that we shall prevail in that conflict, but for myself, like the modest hero who was instructed to charge on the artillery at Niagara, I can say that we "will try;" and that when a difficulty occurs no greater than that which meets us now, my motto shall be the words of the dying commander of the Chesapeake—"Don't give up the ship."

Judicial Discretion.

The following incident (says the Fayetteville Observer) is related in a very well written and interesting biographical sketch of our townsman, Judge Strange, prepared for and published in the March number of Livingston's Law Magazine:

"On one occasion, a young man was indicted and tried before him for an aggravated assault. But he was young; and acted violently to avenge the real or supposed wrongs of a father; and there was that in his countenance and demeanor that marked a spirit that imprisonment might render desperate, but could never quell. The Judge felt the responsibility of his position; that he might now, by a single act, fix the destiny of no ordinary man. He was anxious to maintain the sanctity of the law, and yet save, if possible, its victim from ruin. After some hesitation, he declined to imprison, but imposed a considerable pecuniary fine, gave the youth some good advice, and dismissed him. That man has since been a prominent member of the United States Senate from one of the other States."

We are reminded by the above of an anecdote of Judge Strange, while on the Bench in a neighboring county. A man of some wealth and a degree of influence in the community, was convicted on trial before him of outrageous abuse of his wife, among other enormities having compelled her to ride astride of a horse some fifteen miles one night. In pronouncing the sentence of the Court, the Judge evidently labored under a powerful effort to keep down an expression of manly indignation against the brute. He commenced enumeratng a string of penalties—fine, stocks, imprisonment and what not—to the severest extent allowed in the discretion of the Court.—"Judge," cried the criminal, "you had better hang me at once!" The Judge sprang straight to his feet, exclaiming, "I wish to heaven it were in my power! I would rather hang you than any man I ever saw!" And the sentiment was responded to by every heart in the house that had a spark of chivalry in it.—*Greensborough Patriot.*

STEAMING UNEQUALLED.—Log of the splendid United States mail steam ship "Arctic," on her remarkable short trip of 9 days and 17 hours from New York to Liverpool

7th of Feb. sailed from Canal-st., at 12 30, P. M.
8th Heavy westerly (favorable) gales ran..........28
9th similar weather..........31
10th " 31
11th " 8
1th " 8
13th " ....

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1852.

No False Issue.

We do not think it necessary or proper for the Democratic party to be led off in the next canvass into the discussion of a false or feigned issue, and thus allow their opponents to shirk the real point of variance in State politics. Our position is based upon Equal Suffrage, and such other safe and proper amendments of the Constitution as may be attained in a safe and constitutional manner. At all times the Democratic party is conservative of constitutional land marks, and in favor of a rigid construction of the fundamental law; and at this time, and at this juncture of national affairs especially, are they jealous of any movement—opposed to the making of any issue that might have a tendency to array one portion of the State against another—that might virtually place the federal and white basis in antagonism to each other—or that might, in fact, result in the growth of a free soil feeling in the non-slaveholding portions of the extreme West, in opposition to the slaveholding interests and representation in the East. Such being the case—such the position of affairs—we repeat most positively, that we desire to make no issue upon the question of a Convention or no Convention;—if that issue be made, it must be forced upon us by our opponents; and before they can force it upon us, they must show their own hands—they must tell us whether *they* are for a Convention or not. *They* have started the agitation—let them explain their ends and motives. The time may, and we hope will soon come when trade and mutual intercourse by assimilating the people of the East and West, will have done away with conflicting interests and prejudices, and when a Convention will cease to be looked at from a sectional point of view, and may be quietly and safely called. In the meantime, the Constitution has directly and emphatically pointed out the mode of amending any of its own provisions by legislative enactment; and we prefer thus to seek the reforms indicated by the popular will, without calling into exercise the merely inferential powers of a Convention, at a time when such exercise would be opposed to the wishes, and obnoxious to the suspicions of nearly half the State. Indeed, it is more than doubtful whether a Convention could be called for twenty years to come, with the hearty consent of the East.

Viewing the matter in this light, the whole question at present resolves itself into Equal Suffrage or not Equal Suffrage. This Convention hubbub amounts to just nothing at all, unless it be a convenient cover under which to oppose all amendments. If it did amount to anything at all, we would regard it as dangerous in the extreme, under existing circumstances. Let the Equal Suffrage bill be passed by the next Legislature, and ratified, as it certainly will be, by the people; and the movement will be defeated—it will be baulked of its object—the defeat of Equal Suffrage.

For our own part, we should keep our eyes fixed upon the real object, and not let our attention be diverted from it by side issues, which tend to present agitation, but can have no practical effect, so far as their pretended object is concerned, for twenty years to come; cunning heads and experienced hands were engaged in the concocting of the resolutions of the Whig Convention, but they must certainly have supposed the Democrats stupid indeed, if they expected to divert their attention and efforts from the real object, in order to combat such an effigy of a platform or issue as they have trumped up.

Accommodations.

Our attention was called last Tuesday to the inadequacy of our hotel accommodations, by one of our Steamboat Captains, who assured us that in case of the Steamers arriving too late to connect with either of the trains, it almost invariably happens that passengers return to the boat in order to get a place to sleep. This has happened within a week. Complaints are made to us day and daily by the traveling public, but we do not care to keep harping too much on the same thing. Our merchants and capitalists are directly interested in this matter, and we call upon them to take such action as will save us from constant solicitations to call attention to it. We *have* now called attention to it. We do now recommend positive and efficient action, and, having done so, we have discharged our duty for the present. Let any *bona fide* action be taken by those who have the power, and we will co-operate to the extent of our abilities. Will not this action be taken?

Odd Fellows' Celebration.

The brethren turned out this morning in considerable strength, to celebrate the anniversary of Cape Fear Lodge. The presence of the Grand Lodge gave additional interest to the occasion. The services at the Methodist Church were opened with prayer from Rev. Mr. Heflin, succeeded by an Ode, sung in beautiful style; after which, the orator of the day, Past Grand Walter L. Steele, was introduced by Rev. A. P. Repiton. Brother Steele explained the principles, objects and operations of the Order, in an address characterized by beauty of thought, chasteness of language, and energy of expression. Perhaps a little more warmth in delivery might have been generally pleasing, but this is a mere speculation which should not interfere with the unanimously favorable verdict in regard to the Oration. The ceremonies closed as they had commenced, by singing by the Choir, and prayer by Rev. A. P. Repiton. We cannot close our hurried notice without remarking upon what appeared to us an improvement upon the music of former occasions. The members of the Lodge, and the guests of the Grand Lodge, etc., will enjoy a steamboat excursion down the River during the day.—*Daily Journal of yesterday.*

Delegate Meetings.

We would call the attention of our friends in the various Captain's Districts throughout the county, to the propriety of holding meetings at an early day for the election of two delegates from each District, to represent such District in the New Hanover County Convention, to assemble here on Tuesday of next Court week. We *do* hope that this will be attended to. It is desirable for very many reasons that the Convention should be full—that all parts of the county should be represented—and that harmony, mutual confidence, and good feeling should exist.

ACCEPTS.—In a letter dated "Caswell County, May 4th, 1852," Mr. Kerr accepts the nomination tendered to him on behalf of the Whig State Convention. We presume he will canvass the State.

☞At a meeting of the Commissioners of Navigation, held at their office on the evening of the 10th instant, the following officers were re-elected:

Port Physician—Dr. John L. Meares.

Port Wardens—C. D. Ellis, G. W. Davis, and Silas H. Martin.

Harbor Master—John S. James.

Fumigators—At Smithville, John Hall; at Federal Point, G. W. Rieves.

The Board have selected the first Monday evening f each month for their regular meetings.

CASS.—The New Jersey State Convention has adopted resolutions declaring Gen. Cass the first choice of the Democracy of that State.

Ocean Steam Navigation.

At present, the question of giving a bonus—a gift—a charity—to the Collins line of steamers to Europe, occupies the attention of Congress, and incidentally that of the country at large. The Collins line was started under a definite contract with the Government; and, so far as the Government is concerned that contract has been fulfilled. The proprietors now come before Congress, and ask to have their compensation increased to more than twice the amount stipulated in their own voluntary contract with Government. We have, therefore, said that the question on their application amounts simply to whether the country shall make a gift to the Collins Company, to enable them to carry on a business which they have either grossly miscalculated, or miserably mismanaged, if we believe their story of losses; and if we do not believe their story, of course all action upon the subject should be at an end.

National pride and honor are appealed to in behalf of the Collins line. It is claimed that the ships have entered into successful competition with the British Cunard line; and that the American ships have triumphed in the encounter. Now, we regret to say, that so far as the Collins steamers are concerned, such is not the case; and this is proved conclusively by their own acknowledgment of bankruptcy and inability to fulfil their contract without aid—charity from Government.

Steam navigation is simply a commercial matter, and, like such matters, resolves itself eventually into dollars and cents. If success in this important particular be wanting, the most essential element is absent. Price is as much to be looked at as quality. It is not enough for success that the Collins steamers should be able to compete in speed with their British rivals—it is also necessary, in a commercial point of view, that they should be able to do this on nearly the same terms—at nearly the same expense. But this has not been done. Indeed, the much greater expense of running the Collins steamers is pressed upon Congress as one reason why an additional compensation should be given them, in order to enable them to continue the competition with the British line.

We publish a paper—say Weekly $2 50—Daily $6. It is quite probable, that a rather larger paper could be got out at, say $4 and $10 per annum, if anybody would pay that price; or if a company would make up the difference to the publishers.—But this would not be a fair business competition. Such could only exist upon equal terms. Now, the Collins steamers were built fully one half larger, and more powerful, than the Cunarders. They made swifter runs, and they cost twice as much money. The result was, that one speculation—the Cunard one, was successful, and made money; the other—the Collins one, lost it.

Fair competition, without undue bolstering or unjust monopoly, is essential to the building up of any legitimate commerce. As long as a company like the Collins line can implore Congress to foot up the bill for its mistakes and mismanagements, so long will mistakes and mismanagements be the order of the day.

Perhaps, as matters stand, some temporary assistance should be given to these steamers—but it should be only temporary. It should end at a specified day, and so should the system. Trade is valuable for the employment it gives and the profits it produces. What value would our shipping business be to us if we did not make a cent by it? Or how long would men engage in it if they lost money every voyage? And yet the Collins line is a speculation of that sort. It loses some fifteen to seventeen thousand dollars per trip. It asks the country to shoulder that loss in order to foster our mercantile steam marine. Of what value to the country, might we ask, is a mercantile steam marine kept in operation at a loss of half its expenses? *Rather* less than none at all, we should think; and yet such will be the state of things so long as overgrown companies can drain Congress out of money *ad libitum*, in the name of national honor. Fair and free competition, an open field, and no favors, are the only judicious maxims in the end.

☞The Collins Line consists of four Steamers—the Atlantic, Arctic, Baltic and Pacific. If the effort for the relief of Collins now being made in Congress succeeds, these steamers will receive $858,000 from Government. The Cunard line, with its two branches—one to New York, and one to Boston—with nearly twice as many ships, and double the number of passages per annum, receives from the British Government $856,820. If it requires such a bolstering system—such extra compensation—almost double in proportion to the amount of service performed, to keep the Collins line afloat, is it not, in a commercial point of view, a failure. It is evident that the Cunard steamers do their work cheaper. Now, in what consists the great triumph of our sailing packets? how is it that they have succeeded in driving the English virtually out of the packet trade between Great Britain and the United States? Their triumph consists simply in the fact that they do their work cheaper and better. *They* have never been bolstered up by Government pap. They are the growth of private enterprise and energy—entering the field boldly and openly and winning the prize honestly; and the sooner our steam marine is put upon the same footing the better. Perhaps it may not do to abandon it totally, and at once: but finally it must be so abandoned to private enterprise and energy, if we would have a paying, self-sustaining establishment—the only one that is worth a copper. National honor revolts against pauper establishments, whether they be steamship lines or any other fostered and favored monopolies. National honor demands a fair field and no favor, and scorns to be pinned to the skirts of the Collins line or any other begging and scheming concern, which spends its thousands of dollars in sending round the Baltic to Washington City, and in attempting to bribe Congress with champaigne and tall feeding. National honor dependant on such a concern!

Disturbance in Richmond, Va.

Gov Johnson, of Va., having commuted the sentence of Jordan Hatcher, a slave, convicted of the murder of a young man named William P Jackson, an indignation meeting was held at the City Hall in Richmond, on Friday evening last, 7th inst., and a resolution passed denouncing the conduct of the Governor in the action alluded to. Subsequently a portion of the more disorderly persons at the meeting, proceeded to the executive mansion, broke into the grounds and insulted the Governor and family, by hootings, howlings, and indecent expressions. On Saturday the matter was before both Houses of the Virginia legislature, now in session, and so strong was the feeling that a resolution was introduced in the House to remove the seat of government from Richmond. A joint committee of both Houses was appointed to enquire into the matter, with power to send for persons and papers.

State Medical Society.

This body continues its sitting. A larger number of Physicians are in attendance than usual. Business of importance has already been transacted.—We will endeavor to give some of the more important particulars in a day or so when we can obtain them.

Foreign Items.

The Bank of England has reduced the rate of discount to 2 per cent; upon this announcement being made, the London Discount House at once reduced to one per cent. per annum, as near no usance at all as we in this country would be disposed to calculate.

A London publisher announces a magnificently pointed and illustrated edition of the poetical works of Louis Napoleon.

News has reached Dublin that Thomas Francis Meagher, the Irish political convict, has escaped from Van Dieman's Land. The intelligence has reached his friends from a private source.

The first samples of Irish Beet-root sugar were recently sold in Dublin at 33s. per cwt.—about 7 cents per pound—a price below that at which cane sugar could be offered in the same market; and yet the beet-root sugar will realize a profit to the manufacturers.

The French government, to end the numerous reports relative to the restoration of the Empire on the 10th of May, has published the following official contradiction:

"A great number of persons have imagined and repeat that the Empire will be proclaimed at a *fete*. To suppose the Government desired a pretext to change the order of established things, is to create a very false idea of the understanding the Government has of its duties. If necessity ever brings such a resolution, it may only be accomplished upon the initiative of the constituted authorities and with the assent of the whole nation. As for the acclamation of the army, it is true they are a precious testimony of the sentiments which animate it, but they can produce no political result. Therefore, on the fete of the 10th May the 60,000 men united in the Champ de Mars will salute the President in vain with the name of Emperor: the re-establishment of the empire will not be hastened by it an hour."

☞The steamship Northern Light, which left New York on Wednesday of last week, for Nicaragua, had on board *nine hundred and fifty* California adventurers. The steamship Crescent City sailed the same day with five hundred on board, thus making up fourteen hundred leaving a single port on the Atlantic in one day for the Pacific.

☞On Saturday, 1st inst., Mr. Samuel Turner, of Salisbury, was in his saw-mill, when a scaffold fell on his head, throwing him against the circular saw, which was slowly in motion. His left hand and arm were badly lacerated; but his physician thinks the blow on the head was the immediate cause of his death, which took place on Monday night, the 3d inst.

KOSSUTH BONDS, ETC.—The Boston Transcript learns that M. Kossuth has received $27.000 from Hungarian bonds issued in that place; and that money in various sums is pouring in to a large amount. The Transcript would not be surprised if he should carry away from his visit to Boston, at least $50,000.

Gen. Scott and the Compromise.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer says that "Gen. Scott, under no condition, will change the ground which he has occupied since his name has been brought forward conspicuously in connection with the Presidency, and will write no letter concerning public questions unless the Whig Convention should think proper to offer him the nomination. This is understood to be the finality of his position, as declared by his most intimate and accredited friends, and upon the authority of undoubted assurances." And for this correspondent the N. Y. Express vouches, stating that from his "intimacy with Gov. Seward and his friends he *knows*."

☞A young physician near Louisville, had his nose broken last week by a hail stone, which he supposed must have been three pounds in weight. The Louisville Times tells the story. Physician, heal thyself.

☞The stores in town are to be closed at dark from and after Monday evening, 17th inst.

From Europe.

The steamship Canada arrived at Halifax on the 11th inst., with Liverpool dates to the 1st. There is little or no general news. We give the markets under their proper head. The Crystal Palace is to be pulled down immediately.

For the Journal.

Democratic Meeting.

WILMINGTON, May 12, 1852.

At a meeting of the Democracy of the Town of Wilmington, held at the Court House this evening, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the County Convention to meet in this place on the second Tuesday (8th) of June next.

On motion of W. L. Jacobs, Col. Jas. T. Miller was called to the Chair; and, on motion of Daniel Dickson, A. T. McCallum was appointed Secretary.

On taking the Chair, Col. Miller explained the object of the meeting;—when, on motion, Doct. Wm. J. Price and John C. Bowden were appointed to represent the Upper District; and Wm. B. Jones and E. N. Adkins, the Lower District.

On motion of E. W. Hall, Esq., it was ordered, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Wilmington Journal.

On motion, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Chairman and Secretary for the able manner in which they discharged their respective duties.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

JAMES T. MILLER, Ch'n.

A. T. MCCALLUM, Sec'y.

For the Journal.

Democratic Meeting in Duplin.

At a meeting of a portion of the Democratic party of Duplin, held at Kenansville, on Monday the 10th inst., the following proceedings were had.

Daniel C. Moore, Esq., was called to the Chair, and on motion B. F. Grady was appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting being explained, to appoint delegates to represent this county in the Democratic State Convention, to be holden in Raleigh on the 13th instant—whereupon the following gentlemen were appointed to represent the Democracy of Duplin in said Convention, viz: Wm. E. Hill, Dr. M. Moore, Stephen Graham, C. H. Moore, James G. Dickson.

Resolved, That the Delegates appointed have leave to supply any vacancies that may occur in the above appointments.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

D. C. MOORE, Ch'n.

B. F. GRADY, Sec'y.

Congress.

WASHINGTON, May 10.

In Senate, Mr. Mallory supported the resolution for granting indemnity to Spanish subjects who lost property in New Orleans, which was adopted. The Senate then passed the Alabama Rail Road Bill, after which the Deficiency Bill was taken up and discussed.

The House was occupied with the consideration of the Homestead Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 11, 1852.

In the Senate, the joint resolution authorizing the construction of war steamers for harbor defence, was taken up.

The House resumed the consideration of the motion to adjourn from the 13th to the 17th inst., for the purpose of having the Hall put in summer order.

Resignation of Bishop Hamlin.

BALTIMORE, May 10.—Bishop Hamlin, of the Methodist Church, has resigned his office of Bishop.

Maine Liquor Law in Rhode Island.

NEW YORK, May 10.—The Maine Liquor Law has passed both Houses of the Rhode Island Legislature.

For the Journal.

Democratic Meeting.

According to previous resolution, the Democracy of Columbus county met in convention at Whiteville, on the 10th inst.

On motion, the convention was organized by calling to the chair Richard Wooten, Esqr., and requesting Warren Haynes and O. H. Powell to act as secretaries.

On motion, Jas. C. Pierce, A. J. Baldwin, J. Creech, John Frink, C. Haynes, A. F. Toon, J. H. Stephens, J. A. McLaskey, M. Powell, G. W. Godwin, A. F. Powell, Marvin Godwin, Carlton Sowles, H. Standly, Jesse Henson, Wm. Gore, Sr., J. H. Gore, A. B. Hill, Jas. Beach, P. Forneyduval, the delegates from the different precincts of the county, were appointed a committee to draft resolutions for the action of the Convention.

While the committee were out preparing resolutions, Moody B. Smith, Esq., of Wilmington, and F. George, Esq., favored the meeting with addresses on Democratic principles and measures, as regards their application to State and National interests.

The committee then returned, and reported thro' their chairman, Calvin Haynes, Esq., the following preamble and resolutions:—

WHEREAS, reason and justice dictate, and experience and history confirm the belief, that the great principles of States' Rights Democracy being founded in equality, are of the first and highest importance in the administration of our Government, to the promotion of our general interests, and to the stability of our Union; and whereas, we having the progress and prosperity of our republic at heart, it is incumbent upon us to look to the success of those great principles and patriotic measures which are openly professed and ably expounded in the Democratic creed. Be it therefore—

Resolved 1st, That as the period for electing members to represent us in our next Legislature is approaching; and that, according to the expression of a previous meeting, the people have now convened for the purpose of making suitable nominations.

Resolved 2nd, That this Convention hereby present to the people of Columbus county, Forney George, Esq., as the Democratic candidate to represent them in the Commons:—and recommend Gen. James J. McKay as the Democratic candidate, to the people of Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus, to represent them in the Senate.

The above resolutions being put to the decision of the Convention, were unanimously adopted.

On motion,

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Wilmington Journal, and the Fayetteville Carolinian be requested to copy.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

RICHARD WOOTEN, *Ch'n.*

WARREN HAYNES, O. H. POWELL, } *Secretaries.*

For the Journal.

May Day.

The First of May was indeed a bright and merry day at Topsail Academy. It was interesting, not only because the young ladies of the Academy were to crown their May Queen, in accordance with a time-honored custom, and give utterance to the joyous emotions of their youthful hearts; but also because it was the anniversary of the Topsail Tent of Rechabites and Cadets of Temperance. A large concourse had assembled, therefore, at an early hour to witness scenes of no ordinary interest, and to realize the truth of the poetic sentence that—

"The merry May hath pleasant hours, and dreamily they glide,
As if they floated, like the leaves, upon a silver tide."

The procession was formed at 11 oclock, A. M., at the Academy, and preceded by a band of music, manœuvred a little in the Grove, in order to show off to advantage; for you know, Mr. Editor, men like to show themselves under favorable circumstances; thence they proceeded to the speaker's stand, where the procession formed an open column, thro' which the Queen and her suite marched to her throne; and as the little girls tripped on strewing their pathway with flowers, and smiling upon their fathers, whose faces they recognized, they presented a scene of innocence and beauty, such as it has never been my privilege before to behold; and I involuntarily thought, that of these it might well and truly be said, that they were "as pure in thought as angels are."

The exercises were opened by prayer by the Rev. Mr. Chaffin, after which, it was announced by the Marshal that the coronation would take place. This was done in a most graceful and interesting manner to the gratification of all present; and the little girls presented most striking evidence of the beauties of early education.

The coronation ceremonies being ended, and the congregation composed, the Rev. Wm. H. Christian, Principal of Topsail Academy, was introduced to deliver the third anniversary address before Topsail Tent, I. O. of R. The fame of the Rev. gentleman as a Temperance orator, had raised the expectations of the waiting multitude to the highest pitch. Yet there was no disappointment, save that their anticipations were more than realized. When he had enchained the attention of the congregation for fifty minutes, with the magic power of eloquence, he took his seat amid a spontaneous burst of applause. There was but one sentiment prevailing, viz: that the speaker had but few, if any equals, and no superior, as a Temperance lecturer, of his own age.

The next speaker introduced was Master Charles W. McClammy, who delivered the anniversary address of the Topsail Section of Cadets. This speaker, though quite young, acquitted himself in such a manner as to give evidence of genius rarely found in one so young.

Mr. L. W. Howard, the representative of the Academy's Debating Society, was next introduced, who, after announcing that his subject was "North Carolina," proceeded in such a manner as to convince all present, that of a truth "*we live in a goodly land*," and that though it does not flow with milk and honey, yet possesses everything that avarice can crave, or luxury desire, and of the truth of the position we had ocular and *delectable* demonstration when we partook of the sumptuous collation prepared by the hospitable citizens of the neighborhood, and of which all were invited to partake.

The Queen and her suite were publicly invited to dinner by Mr. George W. Pollock in a manner that convinced us all that he spoke not the language of cold formality, but the sentiments of a generous heart.

After enjoying the dinner to our satisfaction, and leaving it not half consumed, we lounged about in the grove, one of the most pleasant in Carolina, and enjoyed the society of the fairest portion of God's creation, until the lengthening shadows warned us of the approach of night, when we reluctantly left to muse at our homes of the benefit of education—its elevating and refining tendency. May Topsail Academy long flourish, and furnish facilities for training the youthful mind, and preparing it for the rude contact of the world. SPECTATOR.

Connecticut Senator.

NEW HAVEN, May 11.

The election of U. S. Senator was held in the House of Representatives to-day. Toucey, (dem.) received a majority of 40 votes over Baldwin, (w.)

☞The total number of deaths reported in New York city for the year 1851 is 22,024. Of these 4003 were male adults; 8172 male children; 3670 female adults and 6177 female children. The striking parts of this table are the vast number of children, and the difference between the males and females.

Milwaukie has increased within the last ten years faster than any other city in the Union. Its increase having been from 1,712 in 1840 to 20,061 in 1850—Chicago is next, it having increased from 4,470 to 29,963.

The last way of vending liquor in Maine, is by saturating a sponge with the forbidden drink and charging sixpence per suck.

French Empire.

In the Assembly lately, we have several times spoken of the arrival of Prince Canino Bonaparte at Civita Vechia, and more latterly his return to Paris has been recorded, with the statement that the Pope refused him permission to enter Rome, tho' the Prince claimed only to desire to see his family there, and attend to some private business. The correspondent of the New York Times, however, writing from Turin, April 14th, puts a more serious aspect on the visit of the Prince, as follows:

"I wrote, also, that this unexpected visit of the ex-President of the Roman Assembly, was connected with the future political conduct of the Prince President of France. The following astonishing fact will fully corroborate my former assertions. A few days past, a Signor Calandrelli, a high officer of the Sardinian Government, residing in Turin, read, at the end of a letter apparently addressed to himself from Paris, the signature of one of the sons of Prince Canino, with whom he had never had any acquaintance. But his wonder increased still more from the contents of the letter.

"The writer announces that his father had been sent to Rome, by the President of the French Republic, upon a very important mission; and invited Sig. Calandrelli to start immediately for Paris. The reader, after a careful perusal of the letter and of the address, discovered that it was for the Ex-Minister of War of the Roman Republic, and dispatched to him the paper, with preliminary excuses for the error, resulting from the identity of the names. In fact, the Secretary of War of the Roman Republic resided in Turin, and following the advice of the writer, left immediately for Paris.

"From this fact, which I gathered from an official source, and from various rumors which circulate in the diplomatic circles, announcing that Louis Napoleon is on the point of publishing a decree greater than the Imperial Scheme, you may be certain that Pius IX is yet in danger of losing his temporal power, and the Papal Government will be trusted to one of Bonaparte's family."

Interview with the Hon. Henry Clay.

A correspondent of the New York Express, who visited the room of Mr. Clay, and found him in company with two friends from New York, a few days ago, thus describes his appearance:

"There is hardly strength enough in his hands to convey food to his mouth, and he is helped to and from his bed like a feeble child. He rises very late, and as he told me, has not known for a long time what it was to enjoy an hour of sweet, refreshing, natural sleep. But like an old forest oak, beautiful in its decay. The lustre of his eyes is undimmed.—He both sees and knows his friends. The grasp of his hands is as fervent, earnest and kindly impressive as ever it was His voice continues to be all sweetness and melody, except when its tones are moved by that bodily weakness which makes it painful for him to speak—and it is always very painful for him to speak long But the greatest blessing which God vouchsafes to a dying man is his.

"He has that peace of mind which the world can neither give nor take away, and an intellect as unclouded as in the day of its greatest brilliancy.—Most of his thoughts are devoted to that change of existence from which none of us are exempt, and that change may come in an hour or a day, or it may be postponed till the spring or summer flowers fade, and die. In the meantime Mr. Clay is tranquilly prepared for the messenger whenever he comes, and he remarks of his death in a confiding, Christian spirit, that though 'it may be presumption in him to say so, he looks forward to the world beyond the grave with faith in God, and trust in a better life.' He is a member and communicant of the Episcopal Church, and among the few books in his room the word of God occupies the most conspicuous place."

Serious Accident to Mr. Webster.

BOSTON, May 8.—The Hon. Daniel Webster was thrown from his carriage this morning, near Marshfield, striking upon his head and right shoulder. He was stunned and insensible for a few moments, and though his injuries are severe, they are not dangerous. He may be detained at Marshfield for some days.

Dreadful Fire in New York—Serious Loss of Life.

NEW YORK, May 8.—At an early hour this morning, a fire broke out in the midst of a cluster of wooden buildings, on Chatharine street near Cherry, several which of were destroyed. They were densely occupied by a number of poor families So rapidly did the fire spread, that five persons perished in the flames. The dead bodies have been dug out from among the ruins, and taken to the station house for recognition. Four of the victims belong to one family—a mother, two daughters and her son named Colgan. The other was a cap maker, named Margaret Logan. Several were considerably injured

EXTRAORDINARY CONTEST.—Under this head the Mobile Register of Wednesday has the following:

"Since the time when men and ostriches ran races in the East against riders on blooded nags, no such singular contest has occurred as that which is announced for to-day in Mobile. Between horse and filly, the battle is constantly equalized by "difference of weight"—and winners and losers have often changed places by the magic of a handicap. But the contest of this afternoon is to be between a biped, differing from the ostrich, being no other than a genuine woman; while her antagonist is equally a genuine four-footed race horse of the ordinary kind In this case Miss C. C Cushman, the well-known walking lady, is matched for $250 to run a race with *Arkansas Deer*—a blooded nag from Orleans. To equalize this *fete* of the feet, the four legs have to travel a mile, while the pair have to run five hundred yards!—or about three and a half to one. Most of us are somewhat acquainted with the "race of women," but few of us have witnessed it in this particular way. One Miss Cushman, we know, has had a very successful run; and her namesake may probably follow her example; but in a contest between two legs and four, with body to match, the odds are great and the excitement proportionate. Who names the winner?"

Kossuth's Speech at Bunker Hill.

The following is the opening part of Kossuth's speech recently delivered at Bunker Hill.

"My voice shrinks from the task to mingle with the awful pathos of that majestic orator—(pointing to the monument)—silent like the grave and yet melodious like the song of immortality upon the lips of Cherubim—a senseless, cold granite, and yet warm with inspiration, like a patriot's heart—immovable like the past and yet stirring like the future, which never stops, it looks like a prophet and speaks like an oracle.—And thus it speaks:

"The day I commemorate is the rod with which the hand of the Lord has opened the well of Liberty. Its waters will flow; every new drop of martyr blood will increase the tide; despots may dam its flood, but never stop it The higher the dam the higher the tide; it will overflow or break through—bow, adore and hope.

"Such are the words which come to my ears—and I bow, I adore, I hope"

The Philadelphia National Argus tells the following story: A few days since, a singular and pleasing incident occurred at the Mint. A number of young females are employed there, one of whom had been deaf and dumb for ten years, an affliction resulting from scarlet fever. While engaged at her occupation, judge of the surprise of her companions to hear her exclaim, "Oh, I believe I can speak."—So great was the astonishment, that one of the females swooned, and the most of them were strangely affected. Since then the female has entirely recovered her speech.

IRELAND—EMIGRATION.—The flight of the population from the south of Ireland is thus described in the Clonmel Chronicle, brought by the steamer Franklin:

"The tide of emigration has set in this year more strongly than ever it has within our memories. During the winter months we used to observe solitary groups wending their way toward the sea-coast, but since the season opened (and a most beautiful one it is) these groups have been literally swelled into shoals, and travel what road you may, you will find upon it strings of cars and drays, laden with women and children, and household stuffs, journeying onward, their final destination being America. In all other parts of the country it is the same. At every station along the rail, from Goold's Cross to Sallins, the third class carriages receive their quotas of emigrants. The Grand Canal passage-boats, from Shannon harbor to Sallins, appear every morning at their accustomed hour, laden down with emigrants and luggage, on their way to Dublin, and thence to Liverpool, whence they take shipping for America."

WEBSTER PAPER.—The New Yorkers, have determined to start a newspaper in that city, for the purpose of advocating the claims of Daniel Webster to the Presidency.

The New York Democracy.

The following extract, which we take from the daily Buffalo Courier, is in answer to the idea that differences about men are in danger of defeating the union which has been effected in the Empire State by the appointment of delegates to the Baltimore Convention. We commend the spirit which has dictated it to our democratic friends throughout the country:

"It is fortunately beyond the power of any one or any half dozen papers in this state to impair the confidence of the democracy in the integrity of the delegates they have chosen to the Baltimore Convention. Equally fruitless will be the effort to induce the democracy to bolt that nomination, even though it should not happen to square with the views of a small though doubtless highly respectable minority of the party On the questions that have hitherto divided the democracy of this State, Gov. Marcy, Gen. Cass, Judge Douglass, Gen. Houston, Mr. Buchanan and Gen. Butler have occupied and still occupy the same position, and the singling out and denouncing of one of the candidates is simply saying, 'I don't like this gentleman, personally; and if you nominate him, I wont vote for him.' This is not the sentiment of the rank and file of the party. They will abide by and sustain the nomination with their united energy and strength, whether it falls upon the distinguished statesman of our own State, upon Gen. Cass, or upon either of the other gentlemen whose names have been mentioned. With scarcely an exception, the democratic papers of the State—hunker and barnburner—are laboring zealously to cement the union that has so happily taken place, and now is not the time for them to heed advice from any quarter that looks toward future disruption or bolting of regular nominations."

Success of American Vessels.

The annual statement of the tonnage employed in the foreign commerce of New York, has just made its appearance for the year 1851. We learn from it that the number of arrivals were three thousand eight hundred and forty-three, of which two thousand three hundred and fifty-three were American vessels and the balance foreign. The total number of seamen was fifty-five thousand eight hundred and thirty-five. This does not include the coasting trade. The increase over former years is very decided, and exhibits, in a striking light, the growing prosperity of the nation at large. But this is not all. The business of 1851, as compared with that of former years, displays a marked advance made by American ships in their competition for the carrying trade. The energy of our mercantile marine, and the superiority of our ships, are, in fact, sweeping everything before them. This will appear from the following table, giving a comparative statement of the foreign commerce of New York from 1846 to 1851 inclusive, for which we are indebted to the Journal of Commerce:

Calendar Year.	No. of Arrivals.	Tons American.	Tons Foreign.	Total Tons.
1846	2292	496,761	185,404	682.165
1847	3147	605.482½	333.537	939.019½
1848	3060	657.794½	367.321½	1.025.116½
1849	3227	734,908½	414.096	1.148.104½
1850	3333	807.500½	441,756½	1.249.337
1851	3840	1.144.485	479,566½	1,624,051½

St. Thomas.

The St. Thomas Islands are thus described by N. P. Willis, Esq., of New York, in his last letter to the Home Journal "from the tropics." His point of observation was from the stern of a jolly boat, as it was tacking into the harbor with a baffling head wind:

"I studied the look of the St. Thomas Islands very constantly on our approach. Unclad in any visible atmosphere, their edges, from a distance, look as sharp as cut pasteboard; and as you near them, their bald round tops, without vegetation, remind you of the shaved asylum. It is strange to a Northern eye, and like a new sight, to see so far and so clear. We could count the leaves of the cactuses on both sides of the harbor as we ran in, and perspective seemed suddenly abolished, so equally near seemed every house along miles of receding shore.

"An ant, taking a walk on a shelf of sugar-loaves, and stopping in an open space where one had been taken out, would have nearly the same relative geography around him as a boat in the centre of the Harbor of St. Thomas. It really looks as if you might stand on the summit of any one of the half dozen hills around, and toss a number of the Home Journal (sealed up for the mail) on board any ship in the harbor. The fifty or sixty sail at anchor lie very close, their many colored flags of all nations giving them a very gay appearance, and the numberless boats plying constantly between them enlivening the scene exceedingly. Coming from that most unshaded and unoccupied spot on earth, the open sea, we seemed suddenly to have slid into a mountain market-place, with a basin of water in its deep-down bottom, and vessels that must have come thither as balsods. It is a harbor with a strangely mountainous physiognomy."

EXPENSES OF THE ARMY.—The army of the United States, consisting of 10.000 men, all told, costs the government $10,000,000 a year, or $1,000 per man, and for the coming year $1.000.000 is demanded for travelling expenses in addition to the $1,000,000 appropriated to that purpose last year, thus giving each soldier $200 a year to travel with.

A St. Louis paper estimates that if the comparative expenses of European armies equalled that of the United States, Austria and France would, in a profound state of peace, have each about $700,000,000 to pay for army expenses alone; and in the semi-warlike state in which these countries constantly are, it would cost at least $100.000.000 each besides. The army of England would cost $2.000.000,000; that of Russia £800,000.000 or $1,000.000,000; and even the small State of Piedmont $50,000,000. That there must be corruption or wretched mismanagement is evident. But even supposing the expenses of the United States army could be reduced one third, still the heavy expenditure to the country caused by a standing army, however small, and even in a profound state of peace, may be gathered from the figures.

The New York Courier and Enquirer, in announcing the arrival of Mr. Webster in that city, takes occasion to inform the country of his political prospects, which information we publish as interesting political news. The Courier says:

"We take this occasion to say to our readers generally, and especially to those correspondents who have addressed inquiries to us upon the subject, that we have but little doubt of Mr. Webster's nomination by the Whig National Convention. Politicians are yielding to the will of the people, with whom, as we have always contended, Mr. Webster is more popular than any other man. It suited the purposes of certain cliques to contend that Mr. Webster is not popular with the people; but this insult to their intelligence the people repudiate; and this fact—together with the equally manifest one that General Scott cannot carry the South, and that the North will not sustain Mr Fillmore, while Mr. Webster is acceptable to all sections of the country—renders his nomination, in our judgement, almost certain. And if nominated, he will be elected; or, at all events, he is the only whig whom we believe it possible to elect."—*Washington Union.*

BRITISH INDIA.—The following are the most recent statistics of British India.

Population	150,000,000
Annual Revenue	£140,000,000
Do. Exports	80,000,000
Do. Imports	60,000,000
Standing army, men	250,000
Tons of Shipping	300,000

Four-fifths of the army are Hindoos or Mahometans. All the higher officers, military and civil, are English. This vast colony is the right eye of the English aristocracy.

The *National Democrat* belives that CASS and BUCHANAN will go into the Baltimore Convention with a larger number of votes than any other two men that can be named, and that Cass will have a majority on the first ballot.

A PRINTER'S DEVIL SEDUCED.—Two ladies of Worcester, Mass., were lately indicted for seducing a printer's boy, aged some fifteen years, and "effecting his ruin" The boy worked late o'nights and slept late o'days. Of this circumstance the ladies took advantage, and, entering his room, at length accomplished their object. This is carrying leap year prerogatives beyond their well defined limits.

DEATH OF MATTHEW ST. CLAIR CLARKE.—We announce with regret the death of this gentleman, who has been for many years well known in this city and in the political circles of the whole country.—Mr. Clarke was for several years Clerk of the House of Representatives, and subsequently filled other official stations with ability and distinction. In all the scenes of social life he was highly esteemed, and his memory will be cherished by a numerous circle of friends.—*Washington Union.*

Cruelty on Board the Cyane.

We have received the following letter from a very reliable correspondent, and if the facts it contains be true, Commander Paine i- not only unfit for service, but he must be actually demented. The punishment inflicted upon the marine is the most severe and revolting in the annals of the Navy. No offence could have justified such a cruel and wanton exhibition. We understand that Capt Paine has been reported to the Navy Department as unfit to command, by Lieutenant Weir:

PENSACOLA, April 25th.

The U. S. ship Cyane, from a cruise came in yesterday. We hear great complaint of the discipline and management of this vessel. The evil being among the officers, we trust soon to hear to what *particular one* it is owing that the ship has been *three times* hard and fast ashore during the late short cruise—once on Crab Island, from whence, after forty hours' thumping, she escaped by throwing over her guns; again, sixty hours in Port-au-Prime, and more recently, under the Moro of Havana, from which last place she was extricated by a steamer.

This morning, through a very heavy rain, for three or four hours, the squadron and the citizens of Pensacola have been treated by the Cyane with the sight of a marine *hung up* on the *inside* of the main rigging by the *wrists and ancles*—a sight little less painful than that of hanging by the neck, and a torture greater to the individual soldier. To such a punishment as this, "flogging" would have been the essence of mercy.

AUSTIN.

Whig View of the Position of the Democratic Party.

In another article we have referred to the avowal of the leading Whig journals of the North that a compromise resolution by the Whig Convention, or a compromise letter from the whig candidate, *will not be worth the paper on which they are written.* Contrast with this statement the view taken by the Albany State Register—Mr. Fillmore's special organ in New York—of the ascertained policy and position of the democratic party in regard to the fugitive law. Here is the Register's language:

"It is settled that the compromise measures will be regarded as an ultimatum on the part of the South.—THE WHIG PARTY OF THE NORTH CAN ACCOMPLISH NOTHING BY OPPOSING THEM, EXCEPT THEIR OWN CERTAIN DISRUPTION AND OVERTHROW. Such a result will throw the control of the country into the hands of their political opponents, AND INSURE A PERPETUITY OF THESE MEASURES AS WELL. Is it not better that whig principles should prevail in the land, with the compromise measures in full force, than that they should be prostrated with the same result as to the latter? IF THE WHIG PARTY IS DEFEATED, WE HAVE DEMOCRATIC RULE AND THE FUGITIVE-SLAVE LAW. We go for the success of whig principles and measures as the most important object to be obtained—leaving other matters of controversy where the constitution has placed them."

Those southern men—and especially the Union men of the South—who cannot be convinced by democratic State conventions, or by democratic votes in Congress, that the democracy of the country means to stand by *all* the compromise measures as a final settlement, may find their minds relieved by this explicit testimony of a leading organ of our opponents, which, though in a hopeless minority in its own party ranks, has yet done good service in the cause of the compromise. That journal is constrained to affirm that if the democrats elect their candidate, all the Compromise will be secure from disturbance.—*Wash. Union.*

The Lips.

Leigh Hunt says of those who have thin lips, and are not shrews or niggards:

"I must here give as my firm opinion, founded on what I have observed, that lips become more or less contracted in the course of years, in proportion as they are accustomed to express good humor and generosity, or peevishness or a contracted mind. Remark the effect which a moment of ill-humor and grudgingness has upon the lips; and judge what may be expected from a habitual series of such moments. Remark the reverse, and make a similar judgement. The mouth is the frankest part of the face; it can the least conceal its sensations. We can hide neither ill-temper with it, nor good; we may affect what we please, but affectation will not help us. In a wrong cause it will only make our observers resent the endeavor to impose upon them. The mouth is the seat of one class of emotions, as the eyes are of another: or, rather, it expresses the same emotions but in greater detail, and with a more irrepressible tendency to be in one motion. It is the region of smiles and dimples, and of trembling tenderness; of a sharp sorrow, of a full breathing joy, of candor, of reserve, of a carking care, of a liberal sympathy. The mouth, out of its many sensibilities, may be fancied throwing up one great expression to the eyes—as many lights in a city reflect a broad lustre into the heavens. On the other hand, the eyes may be supposed the chief movers, influencing the smaller details of their companion, as heaven influences the earth. The first cause in both is internal and deep seated."

A Story About Eggs.

"I saw the thing myself, I tell you." "What's that, Charley?" "Why here's D—— making wry faces at a short story I told him about the Mexican war." "Let's have it? Come, story or death!" was the general exclamation. "Because, you see, when a man doubts my veracity, gentlemen." "Come, Charley, no nonsense. The story!" Well, if you will have it, your sins be on your own heads."

"I was going up with an escort of dragoons from Vera Cruz to Jal pa. Among the party was a greenhorn from the West, who was remarkable only for an extraordinary fondness of eggs. At every stopping place along the road, the first thing he did was to search the peasants huts and their environs for a supply of his favorite edible. To such a degree was this mania carried that some of us hinted to him one day that 'the only feather he would ever have in his cap' would be a chicken feather.

"Things went on quietly enough and we went on in the same manner. 'Eggs,' as we unanimously named our friend, getting on too, famously, and causing a fit of astonishment in every one of our Mexican hosts and hostesses by the unvarying display of his peculiar passions.

"At length, our journey approached its end. The last night we spent on the road was at a ranchero's habitation. 'Eggs,' after diligent ransacking, managed to procure a couple dozen specimens of his favorite esculent. He had one dozen cooked for his supper; devoured them; and placed the other dozen in a bit of carpet by his blanket bed, reserving them for his breakfast. Soon every man of us, except the sentries, were fast asleep. I was thrown near our greenhorn, and during the night was disturbed by strange sounds coming from his neighborhood. Suddenly I felt my arm shaken and a hoarse whisper in my ear that awoke me. Day was breaking; it was sufficiently light to distinguish objects clearly. A sign to keep silent restrained my exclamation of surprise as I beheld all my comrades sitting up, each on his own blanket, and all looking towards 'Eggs.' He was still fast asleep. And what do you think I saw? Why, two old hens were industriously engaged in smashing Eggs' reserved eggs, whilst a dozen more were squatted all over his stomach trying to hatch those he had swallowed at supper."—*N. O. Pic.*

A backwoods' Judge thus clearly defines the crime of murder:

Murder, gentlemen, is where a man is murderously killed. The killing in such a case is a murder with a gun. It is the murdering which constitutes murder in the eye of the law. You will bear in mind that murder is one thing and manslaughter another; therefore, if it is not manslaughter it must be murder. Self-murder has nothing to do with this case.

One man cannot commit *felo de se* on another; that is clearly my view. Gentlemen, I think you can have no difficulty. Murder, I say, is murder.

The murder of a father is fratricide; but it is not fratricide if a man murder his mother. You know what murder is, and I need not tell you what it is not. I repeat that murder is murder. You may retire upon it if you like.

Parker Pillsbury writes very despondingly in the *Liberator* concerning the abolition cause in Maine, and concerning the State as a "field for Anti-Slavery culture." He has just completed "a most fatiguing and every-way trying campaign" in that State, but the "meetings were small, and in more than one instance failed altogether." In Portland, he says, "the ranks of the tried and true have been sadly thinned and broken." The Portland Inquirer, the Free-soil organ in that city, he is informed, is a "feeble affair altogether." In Saco and Biddeford he encountered a flood of opposition," and a meeting held in one of those places left him "a dollar and sixty cents out of pocket."

At the Annual Exhibition of the Junior Class at Yale College last month, the highest prize for *English* composition, was awarded to Yung Wing, a native Chinese.

[illegible]

Wilmer & Smith's European Times of the 17th April, has an able letter on the subject of "the use and value of Gold, intrinsic and conventional," from which we clip the following:

"The northern nations of Europe originally adopted silver as the most suitable material for their money; both gold and copper, although greatly prized, having been unused as direct circulating media for many years after the establishment of those nations; a fact of which our own money calculations retain the traces to the present day. Originally, the English pound sterling meant a pound of silver of a certain fineness; now, an ounce of gold of the mint standard of Oneness, is fixed at the price of £3 17s. 10½d.; about 46¾ sovereigns being coined from a troy pound of gold. Formerly, also, the English penny was only coined in silver, and was exactly the 240th part of a pound; the term "shilling" being proved, by an ancient statute of Henry III., to mean a particular weight. In the same way the French *livere*, which term is still synonymous with our *pound*, contained, in the time of Charlemagne, a pound. Troyes weight, of silver; and even the Scotch pound, although in after times so much depreciated, originally weighed a pound of that metal.

"There was very little gold coined in England until the reign of Edward III.; and copper money came into use about the time of James I. Indeed, for many years after gold was coined into money, it was not considered as a legal tender, nor were the relative values of gold and silver money determined by law. so that a creditor could refuse gold unless at a valuation agreed on. Guineas were first coined in 1664, but it was not until 1717 that the rate of their value was fixed at twenty-one shillings. From this period gold has been considered a legal tender; but in 1774, *in consequence of its having been over-valued with respect to silver*, it was found necessary to limit the amount for which silver could be used in one payment to £25; this was mainly caused by the export of silver coins of full weight, and to prevent the indiscriminate use of the worn coins which alone remained in the country [The reader will, no doubt, be struck with a modern antithesis to this course of proceeding, in the recent measures taken by the Emperor of Austria to pay off in silver, *at the market or exchange value*,—after having aided in forcing that metal up to a large premium in comparison with gold—those debts which had been contracted when silver was relatively 0.11 1-3 lower than at the period of enforcing the redemption of the loan.] In the year 1816 the amount for which silver could be used as a legal tender was limited to forty shillings; and at the same time sixty-six shillings instead of sixty-two were coined out of each troy pound of silver, in order to prevent melting down or exportation.

"I have already stated that 46¾ sovereigns (nearly) are coined from a pound troy of gold, and that, therefore, £3 17s. 3½d. is the recognized value of an ounce. When guineas were the current coin of the realm, the rule was to coin 44½ guineas out of a pound weight of gold; and each guinea being considered equal to 21s., (though I well recollect seeing them bought and sold by hundreds for 24s. to 28s. each,) the mint price was thus fixed for a pound of gold at £46 14s. 6d.; it follows, therefore, that an ounce of such gold is worth in shillings £3 17s 10½.,—hence what is called our "*standard*." A stranger, on applying at the mint, and depositing there a pound weight or an ounce of standard gold, gets, in return, the same weight in c ins, without any deduction; the expense of coining being borne by the nation at large. The present amount of gold in the Bank of England is nearly £20,000,000 sterling; and, in order to obtain this, our merchants must have exported productions of real value to an extent considered commensurate with the worth or barter or exchange of that commodity."

Arkansas Politics.

About the year 1830, politics ran very high in Arkansas. Col. A. H. Sevier was a candidate for the office of Delegate to Congress, and Ben Desha was his opponent.

Judge Andrew Scott was a warm friend of Desha, and bitterly hostile to Sevier. He had a neighbor, living about fifteen miles from him, on the "far" side of Galley Creek, named Logan, commonly called "Stuttering Logan," who was exactly "wice wersy" in his politics, and so frequent had been their encounters that the two neighbors had come cordially to hate each other.

One pleasant morning in the spring, when the sun shone out warmly, and all nature was green and fresh after a heavy rain of two or three days' duration, Logan went down from his house, through the little strip of creek bottom, to the bank of the creek, and sat himself down on a "lick log," musing, perhaps, as Col. Jack McCarty once said, "even on the end of all sublunary things."

The creek was about twenty yards wide, and the rain had raised it, so that it was swimming, covered with foam, and running like a mill-race with a full head of water. Where the road crossed, on the edge of which Logan was sitting, was the only opening in the woods, which fringed the stream on each side. Above and below the trees leaned over, and their branches hung gracefully in the water, and swung to and fro in the swift current.

After Logan had sat there a little while, Judge Scott came riding down the road on the other side, but halted when he reached the water's edge, and looked across, without saying anything, but looking as if he thought, "D—n you, if it's swimming, why don't you say so?" Logan took out his jack-knife, split a piece off from the lick-log, and commenced whittling it, looking steadily across towards Scott all the while.

Logan was a large, stout, heavy looking man; Scott, small, wiry, passionate, petulent, and as brave as a bull-dog.

After waiting a moment—for each hated the other too much to speak—Scott tightened the reins and rode into the water. His horse had not taken more than six steps, before *herchug!* he plunged in over head and ears. In a moment more Scott was washed from his back; the rider went one way, the horse the other, and the saddle bags a third. The horse turned towards the side on which he went in, and got ashore some little way below; the saddle bags floated on down the stream, and Scott managed to reach Logan's side of the creek, and caught hold of the swinging limb of a sycamore which dipped into the water.

"Help, Logan, help!" cried Scott. "I shall be drowned! Help!"

"S-s-s-say you'll v-v-ote for Sevier?"—bawled Logan.

"Help, Logan! Help, I shall drown! Help!"

S-s-s-say you'll v-v-vote for Sevier!" again bawled Logan, not rising from the lick-log.

Just then the sycamore limb snapped, and the same moment Scott sung out—

"I'll see you d—d first, you infernal old rascal!" and away he swept round the tree and out of sight below.

Luckily the current made a sweep below, eddying round in the concavity at the upper edge of a sand bar, upon which Scott was flung, and scrambled out. He walked up the bank, and towards Logan, sputtering with rage and streaming with water. Luckily he had no weapons but a pistol, and that, of course, was unfit for service; and Logan was too big to be whipped by him in a fist fight.

"D—n it!" cried Scott, as he got pretty near him, "do you stop to ask a man how he's going to vote before you save him from drowning?"

Logan never stopped whittling, but looking composedly up, slowly said—

"Every g g-gentleman has a right to v-v-vote as he likes, and d-d-drown when he likes; and I d-don't suppose anybody's bound to dive into the creek to f-fish out a vote to k-k-kill his own."

A FREAK OF NATURE.—Mr. Jabez McKay, living near White Marsh, Columbus county, N. C., has a negro woman that gave birth, some ten months ago, to twin female children, joined together in a manner that makes them more interesting than the celebrated Siamese twins. Their faces look in opposite directions, and their backs are joined by the back bones running into one at the joint of the hip and forming one spine from the joint down. With the exception of the joining together, they are two perfect forms. They are fine, healthy, active children, have good use of their limbs and faculties, and bid fair, in due time, to grow to their full stature.

Wadesboro' (N. C.) Argus.

The great "strike" among the English machinists is ended, the workmen having been starved out.—They have accepted the terms of their employers. There is no fair play in a struggle of the workmen against English manufacturing capital.

Miss Burdett Coutts (the wealthiest heiress in the world) has been chosen a "Fellow of the Zoological Society of London." She is, probably, the only lady to whom a respectable letter could be addressed, commencing "My dear Fellow."

[illegible]

The night of the first of this [illegible] witnessed one of those fearful tragedies to the suppression of which the philanthropists, both in England and India, proudly point as one of Lord William Bentinck's crowning acts in the cause of humanity. The following is pretty near the truth:—The Rajah died at Pachete on the first of January, at about four p. m.; a wild cry was raised by the women of the zenana that the Rajah was dead; this was soon silenced, and a guard placed at some distance round the rajbarry. On the death of the Rajah being made known to the heir he proceeded to the apartments of his mother, received the ticca, and was told to enjoy his dignity, for that her mind was made up. The present Rajah left his mother and saw her no more. A pile was hurriedly made within the precincts of the rajbarry. At about ten o'clock volumes of smoke told that the horrid custom of that house was being carried out. The Ranee walked seven times round the pyre, and then threw herself from some blocks of wood into the flames which had been lighted for that purpose. After a few convulsive struggles to escape, her ashes mingled with those of her idiotic husband, who detested her in life. The farce of sending a long procession to Cutwa, said to contain the body of the Rajah and his sick wife, was then carried out. They managed to reach Cutwa at a convenient hour of night, burnt some wood, made some presents, and gave information to the police. The sick Ranee was to have proceeded to Juggernauth, and there die; but the suttee having got wind, the latter part could not be carried out, and it became necessary to personate the Ranee, which is now being done in the person of Suirat Reebe, to the no small profit of the subordinate official.—*Calcutta Englishman.*

AN UGLY OATH.—In the Eastern part of Delaware county, New York, there resides a man named B——, now a justice of the peace, and a very sensible man, but, by common consent, the ugliest looking individual in the whole county; being long, gaunt, sallow, and awry, with a gait like a kangaroo. One day he was out hunting, and on one of the mountain roads he met a man on foot and alone, who was longer, gaunter, uglier, by all odds, than himself. He could give the "square" "fifty, and beat him"—Without saying a word, B—— raised his gun, and deliberately leveled it at the stranger "For God's sake, don't shoot!" shouted the man, in great alarm.—"Stranger," replied B——, "I swore ten years ago that if I ever met a man uglier than I was, I'd shoot him; and you are the fust one I've seen." The stranger, after taking a careful survey of his "rival," replied, "Wal, captain, if I look any worse than *you* do, *shute!* I don't want to live no longer."

Southey says—"I have heard a good story of our friend Charles Fox. When his house was on fire he found all efforts to save it useless, and being a good draughtsman, he went up to the next hill to make a drawing of the fire—the best instance of philosophy I ever heard of."

A Strong Certificate.

From the Steubenville Herald, March 25, 1851.

The reader is referred to an advertisement in another column, which gives the details of a wonderful cure from the use of *M'Lane's Vermifuge*, which is certified to have been effected, not in Maine, nor in Louisville, nor in Oregon, but here, almost in your midst. Read it, and judge for yourselves:

Public attention is most respectfully invited to the plain unvarnished statement of your own fellow-citizen, Mr. Stephenson, whose child was wonderfully restored to health by the use of Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge.

CROSS CREEK TP. *near Wintersville*, Jefferson Co., O. March 19th, 1851.

MESSRS. J. KIDD & Co.—I have a little boy three years old the 17th day of this month, that has been very delicate in health for some time After trying a great many other medicines, without receiving any benefit from their use, I was induced to try Dr. C. M'Lanes American Worm Specific, or Vermifuge, as put up by your honors—and wonderful to relate, after giving him two tea-spoons full, he passed 160 worms, some of them very large, and others not thicker than a common sized knitting needle; since which time the little fellow has enjoyed excellent health, and is at this time getting very fleshy or fat, as the old women say. And I must say, I believe that if he had not taken the Vermifuge, he would ere this have been consigned to the tomb.

JOSEPH V. STEPHENSON.

☞This great remedy may be had at WM. H. LIPPITT'S, Druggist, Wilmington. Also, by Druggists and Dealers generally.

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.

BOLD ROBIN HOOD & SON would respectfully inform the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, that they will carry on the above business in all its various branches. They are prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county; and hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. They warrant all their work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months, with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as they do not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.

☞REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice.

Clinton, May 14, 1852 36-tf

NEW BOOKS.

RECEIVED THIS DAY, May 10th, 1852:—History of Modern Philosophy, by M Victor Cousin. Consists of Lectures, delivered at Paris. Two thousand auditors listened in admiration to the eloquent exposition of doctrines unintelligible to the many, and the oral discussion of Philosophy awakened in Paris and in France, an interest unexampled since the days of Abelard.

A Historical account of St. Thomas, W. I., with its rise, progress in commerce, missions and churches, climate and its adaptation to invalids; geological structure, natural history and botony, and incidental notices of St. Croix and St Johns.

Hungary in 1851, with an experience of the Austrian Police, by Charles Loring Brace. I find all, which as a Republican, I had longed to see in Europe—a nation educated practically for freedom, passionately loving it, ready to peril all to gain it. A nation, too, of singularly generous and manly character.—*The Author.*

The Indian Tribes of Guiana, by the Rev. W. H. Brett.

The Year Book of Facts, 1852, in science and art, exhibiting the most important discoveries and improvements of the past year, in mechanics and the useful arts, natural philosophy, electricity, chemistry, zoology and botony, geology and geography, meteorology and astronomy, by John Tibbs, editor of the "Arcana of Science and Art."

History of England, in verse, from the invasion of Julius Cæsar to the present time, with illustrative notes, chronological chart of the Kings of England, and tables of contemporary sovereigns. "Verse is generally more readily learned, and longer retained in the memory than prose."

Formation of Character, by the Rev. Thos. Clark, D. D.

Kirwan's Letters to Chief Justice Taney.

Lessons on the Cross, or Spiritual Truths, familiarly exhibited in their relation to Christ, by Sherman Hartley.

Last Hours of the Dying, by A. C. Thompson.

The Maiden and Married Life of Mary Powel, afterwards Mrs. Milton. A very interesting book for persons of all ages.

Notes, explanitory and practical, on the Book of Revelation, by Albert Barnes. Those who have heretofore perused the works of Barnes, will the more readily appreciate the present volume.

Also for sale; a large assortment of new Novels, cheap publications and School Books.

L. H. PIERCE.

FLOUR. 150 bbls. For sale cheap, by m14 M. McINNIS.

WHISKEY, Brandy and Rum. For sale very cheap, by M. McINNIS.

SUGAR and Coffee. 30 bags Rio Coffee; 5 hhds. best P. R. Sugar; 15 bbls. C. C. sugar, to arrive from New York, and for sale cheap by M. McINNIS.

TOBACCO. 30 boxes; for sale by m14 M. McINNIS.

PURE Old Monongahela. A few bbls. For sale by m14 M. McINNIS.

NO. 1 Mackerel. A few bbls. For sale to close, by m14 M. McINNIS.

ENGLISH Dairy Cheese. 50 boxes to arrive, and for sale cheap on the wharf, by M. McINNIS.

BACON. 5 hhds. shoulders to arrive from Baltimore. For sale cheap by M. McINNIS.

MOLASSES. 15 hhds. prime retailing Molasses. For sale by M. McINNIS.

PAY UP. The subscriber earnestly requests all who are indebted to him, either by note or account, to come forward and settle. M. McINNIS.

STOUGHTON'S BITTERS.—75 doz. bottles. good article. For sale low by WILKINSON & ESLER.

NOTICE.—As the Stores shut up at nights from the 17th of this month, until the fall, those of my town customers must send for articles they will want in my line before time of closing, at candle light.

May 14, 1852 GEO. H. KELLEY.

SPRING STYLE OF GENT'S DRESS HATS.—Drab Beaver, extra fine Black Moleskins, very light, for Summer wear, received weekly from the manufactory, and for sale by C. MYERS, Hatter.

NOTICE THIS.—I will charge interest on all accounts due me of longer standing than 30 days, the goods which I sell are nearly all cash articles, and I am compelled to charge interest, when they are sold on credit.

May 14 M. McINNIS.

CANDIDATES FOR SHERIFF.

☞We are authorized to announce DUGALD A. LAMONT as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of New Hanover county, at the ensuing election in August next.

March 29, 1852 172-te

☞We are authorised to announce Mr. GEORGE ALDERMAN, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff for the County of New Hanover at the ensuing August election.

March 13, 1852 160—28-te

☞We are authorised to announce Mr. THOMAS W. DEVANE, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff for the County of New Hanover at the ensuing August election.

March 11, 1852 158—27-te

☞We are authorised to announce Mr. THOMAS H. WILLIAMS, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff for the County of New Hanover at the ensuing August election.

March 11, 1852 158—27-te

☞We are authorized to announce Mr. E. D. HALL as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of New Hanover County, at the ensuing election, on the 6th day of August next.

February 7, 1852 130-1m—23-tf

☞We are authorized to announce JOHN D. MOORE, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of New Hanover county, at the ensuing August election.

April 9th, 1852 30-te

MARRIED.

In this town, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. J. L. MICHAUX, Mr. WM. E. SMITH, to Miss MARY ANN YOPP—all of this place.

DIED.

In this town, on the 13th inst., ANN OWEN, infant daughter of J. H. and LAURA ROTHWELL, aged 18 months.

In this town, on the 10th inst., REBECCA ELIZA, aged 4 years, 5 months, and 19 days, daughter of JOHN and LUCY SULLIVAN.

In this town, on the 8th inst., ELIZA AUGUSTA, aged 14 years, daughter of WILLIAM and ELIZA ESLER.

In Raleigh, of dropsy, on the 2d inst. Mr. WILLIAM ASHLEY, in the 59th year of his age.

In Onslow county, on the 3d inst., Mrs. MARY, consort of OWEN HUGGINS, after a lingering illness, aged 33 years.

At Hallsville, Duplin county, on the 5th inst., Miss CIVIL A. NORMAN, in the 19th year of her age.

In Brunswick county, on the 29th ult., J. P. GORE, son of W. H. and Eady Inman Gore, aged about 11 years, after a painful sickness of about six weeks.

Near Little River, S C, on the 25th ult., A. T. MONTGOMERY, son of W. and C. Vaught Montgomery, aged 1 years, 8 months and 1 day, after a severe and painful illness of about two days and a half, which he appeared to bear with great patience

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

May 11—U. S. mail steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, from Charleston; with 48 passengers.

schr. Mary Abigail, Charlotte, from Shallotte, to Chadbourn & Hooper

steamer Gov. Graham, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth.

brig Caroline E. Kelly, Grant, from Matanzas, to Potter & Kidder: with molasses.

OFF MAIN BAR THIS MORNING.—brig Orpheus, Short, 69 days from Cardiff.

May 11—Brig Annawon, Almey, from Havana, with molasses, to J. Huthaway & Son.

12—U. S. mail steamer Gladiator, Smith, from Charleston, with 64 passengers.

steamer Gov. Graham, Hurt, from within 10 miles of Elizabethtown, to T. C. Worth; with steamer Chatham's passengers from Fayetteville.

steamer Rowan, McRae, from Elizabethtown, to E. J. Lutterloh.

schr. Marcia Trilou, Sweetser, from Charleston, to J. & D. McRae & Co.

12—Br schr. Enterprise, Evans, from Cardiff, to Adams, Brother & Co., with Iron for W. & M. R. R. Co.

schr. S. Catharine, Taylor, from Little River, to Adams, Brother & Co.; with naval stores.

13—U. S. mail steamer Wilmington, Bates, from Charleston, with 64 passengers.

steamer Southerner, Rush, from Fayetteville, to A. D. Cazaux.

CLEARED.

May 11.—U. S. mail steamer Wilmington, Bates, for Charleston; with 51 passengers.

Br. brig Marsden, Evans, for Liverpool, by DeRosset & Brown; with 2,426 bbls. turpentine and 119 bales cotton.

schr. Dacotah, Mankin, for New York, by Freeman & Houston; with naval stores.

steamer Gov. Graham, Hurt, for Elizabethtown, by T. C. Worth

May 11—Schr. Julia, VanGilder, for Philadelphia, by G Harriss; with 932 bbls. rosin, 36,000 feet lumber, 6 boxes, 2 bales, 10 qr. bbls. liquor.

Schr. H F Baker, McLaughlin, for Philadelphia, by Geo. Harriss; with 1800 bbls. rosin.

Schr Ira Brewster, Horton, for New York, by M. Costin; with 1177 bbls. rosin, 107 bbls. spirits turpentine, 40 bags pea nuts.

12—U. S. mail steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, for Charleston, with 48 passengers.

schr. Mary Abigail, Charlotte, for Shallotte, by Chadbourn & Hooper.

schr. Alaric, Prosser, for N. York, by DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores

13—U. S. mail steamer Gladiator, Smith, for Charleston, with 56 passengers.

bark St. Lawrence, Prince, for Porto Rico, by DeRosset & Brown.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the place at Kenansville, in Duplin county, where he now resides.—The house is freshly painted, is in thorough repair, and has six rooms—an Office in the yard, has two rooms with fire-places—Kitchen, Smoke-house, Barn, Stable, Coach-house, Cow-houses, and all other necessary out buildings.—The Lot is Two Acres in extent, well shaded, and contains a choice selection of Fruit Trees, of bearing age. The water is as good as may be found in Eastern Carolina, and in great abundance, from a never-failing Spring immediately adjoining the premises.

A most excellent English and Classical School has been in successful operation for many years, and will always be maintained. The location is healthy and desirable, in a village growing and prosperous

If desired a portion of the FURNITURE will be sold with the premises. Also, a first rate HORSE and BUGGY.

Kenansville, May 14, '52 - 36-istf] J. J. KELLY.

NOTICE.

JAMES BESSENT, or his legal representatives, are hereby notified to call on the subscriber for the portion due said James Bessent from the estate of his brother Josias Bessent, dec'd, late of All Saints, S. C., within the time prescribed by law, or the same will be divided amongst the other heirs of the said Josias Bessent, according to law.

A. W. BESSENT, Adm'r.

Horry District, S. C., May 3, (14,) 1852 36-1am3m

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP, AT PORT DEPOSIT, MD.

THE undersigned are prepared to do all kinds of Casting, among which they enumerate:—Railroad Castings, such as Switch Plates, Frogs, Turnouts, Chairs, Car-wheels, &c. &c.; Hollow-ware of all sizes; Stoves and Plough Castings; Iron Railing, variety of patterns, made and set; Bridge Castings made and fitted; Job Work of all kinds, in their line, finished in the neatest manner and at the shortest possible notice. MACHINERY of all kinds constructed; Engines of various powers, Sugar Mills, Cotton Gins, Tobacco and Hay Presses, Mill Gearing of all kinds made to order, &c.

Situated at the terminus of the Tide Water Canal, the great outlet of the immense Iron and Coal regions of Pennsylvania, they believe, with the facilities thus afforded, they will be enabled to furnish Castings and Machinery on such terms as will prove satisfactory.

By a strict attention to business, they hope to receive a liberal portion of patronage, which they respectfully solicit.

MARSHBANK, CHRISTY & CO.

J. D. MARSHBANK, R. CHRISTY, E. D. M'CLENAHAN.

Port Deposit, Md., May 11, 1852 210-3t—36-6m

☞Mr. J. M. ROBINSON, Hardware Merchant, Wilmington, is our authorized Agent to receive orders for all work in our line of business. M., C. & CO.

NEW DRUG STORE.

THE undersigned respectfully inform the patrons of the old firm of A. C Evans & Brother, and the public generally, that they have replenished their stock with an entire *fresh* and *genuine* supply of all articles usually kept in Drug Stores. Physicians, Country Merchants, and others wanting articles in our line, when visiting Wilmington are respectfully invited to call and examine our *articles* and *prices*. To those who do not find it convenient to call, we would say that their orders shall be promptly filled, and we pledge ourselves to use every exertion to give satisfaction in *every particular*. Our articles are carefully selected, and we therefore have no hesitation *in warranting their genuineness*. Orders neatly put up and forwarded without delay. We invite notice to the following in part of articles kept by us:

Drugs and Medicines.	Patent Medicines.
Castor Oil, per gall. or bottle;	Sands, Townsend's, Bristol's, Bull's, and Epping's Sarsaparilla;
Epsom Salts, per bbl. or less;	Swaim's Panacea;
Gum Opium; Gum Camphor;	Fahnestock and Dead Shot Vermifuge;
Do. Assafœtida; Sal Soda	Moffat's, Brandreth's, and Wright's Pills;
Bi. Carb. Soda; Cr. Tartar;	Moffat's Bitters;
Saltpetre;	Opodeldoc;
Sulphur, roll and flowers;	Leguid & Stears's British Oil;
Pulv. Rhubarb, Ipecac, Jalap, &c. &c.	Bateman's Drops;
Chemicals,	Essences all kinds, &c. &c.
Direct from Powers & Weightman;	**Fancy Articles and Perfumery.**
Sulphate of Quinine;	German Cologne;
do. Valerianate;	Pomatums;
Chloroform;	Shaving Cream;
Sulphuric Æther;	Variety of Soaps for shaving and toilet;
Hoffman's Anodyne;	Lubin's, Rousel's and Piver's Extracts, &c. &c.
Nit. Silver; Hyd. Potash;	
Citric Acid; Piperine;	
Salicine; Lactucarium, &c. &c	
Surgical Instruments.	
A variety, from the most approved makers.	

Paints, Oils, &c.

10,000 lbs. White Lead—pure extra and No. 1;
500 " Black do., in oil; 200 lbs. do., dry;
1,000 " Venitian Red, dry; 500 lbs. do., in oil;
8 bbls Linseed, and 5 do. Train Oil;
2 cases Chrome Yellow, in oil; 2 do. do. do., dry;
2 " " Green, in oil;
2 " Paris Green, in oil;
2 " Burnt Amber, in oil;
Copal, Coach, and Japan Varnish.
12,000 Cigars of choice brands, and selected by a connoisseur.

S. B. & J. A. EVANS,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists.

Wilmington, May 7, 1852.

Wholesale Prices Current.

Article		
AXES, per doz.	10 00	a 13 00
BACON, per pound.		
Hams,	12½	a 13
Middlings,	00	a 12½
Shoulders,	00	a 11½
Hog round,	00	a 12½
Western,	11	a 12
BEANS, per bush.		
White,	nom	a 0 00
BEESWAX,		
Per pound,	00	a 23
BUTTER,		
Per pound,	00	a 00
BEEF, per bbl.		
N. Mess,	00 00	a 13 00
Do. Prime,	0 00	a 0 00
BEEF CATTLE,		
Per 100 lbs.	5 50	a 8 00
COTTON,		
Per lb.	nom 0	a 7½
CORN,		
Per bushel,	63	a 65
Meal, bush.	00	a 80
COFFEE, per lb.		
Rio,	10½	a 11
St. Domingo,	9	a 9½
Laguyra,	10	a 11
Cuba,	00	a 00
Java,	14	a 15
CANDLES, per lb.		
Tallow,	10½	a 12½
Sperm,	45	a 50
Adamantine,	22½	a 37½
EGGS, per doz.	12½	a 13
EMPTY BBLS., each.		
Spts. Turp.		a 1 50
FEATHERS,		
Per pound,	00	a 40
FLOUR, per barrel.		
Northern	6 50	a 8 00
Baltimore,	0 00	a 5 00
Fayetteville,	5 25	a 0 00
HAY, per 100 lbs.		
North River,	00	a 0 00
Eastern, ret.	0 00	a 0 00
HOLLOW-WARE,		
Per lb.	3	a
IRON, per lb.		
English, ass'd.		a 2½
Amer., best ref.		a 3½
Swede		a 5
American sheer		a 5
Best Swede		a 6
LARD, per lb.		
No. Carolina,	11½	a 11½
Western,	10	a 11
LIME, per barrel.		
Thomastown,	0 00	a 0 00
LUMBER, River, per M.		
Floor. B'ds,	11 50	a 12 50
Wide do.	0 00	a 7 00
Scantling,		a 5 00
LIQUORS, per gallon.		
N. E. Rum,	32	a 34
Gin,	30	a 33
Whiskey, rec.	25	a 28
Apple Brandy,	37½	a 40
Peach do.	none	a 00
MOLASSES, per gall.		
Cuba,	00	a 00
New Orleans,	00	a 00
MILL SAWS.		
Heavy cast steel, 6 ft., best qual'y		a 5 00

Article		
MULLETS,		
Per barrel,	0 00	a 5 00
NAILS, per lb.		
Cut	3¼	a 3½
Wrought	8	a 10
NAVAL STORES,		
Turpentine, per bbl. 280 lbs.		
Yellow Dip,	0 00	a 2 55
*Virgin Dip,	3 00	a 2 75
Hard,	0 00	a 1 25
Tar,	0 00	a 1 75
Pitch,	0 00	a 0 00
Rosin, No. 1,	0 90	a 0 00
Do. No. 2,	0 90	a 0 00
Do. No. 3,	0 90	a 95
Sp'ts Turp., per gallon,	35	a 00
Varnish, pr gal.	20	a 22
OIL, per gallon.		
Sperm,	1 00	a 1 50
Linseed, N C.	75	a 1 00
Neats Foot,	00	a 1 50
PEAS, per bushel.		
Ground, nom	75	a 0 90
Black Eye,	00	a 00
Cow,	00	a 0 80
PORK, per barrel.		
Mess,	21 00	a 22 00
Prime,	16 50	a 17 00
POTATOES.		
Irish. bbl.	0 00	a 0 00
Sweet, bush.	60	a 75
POULTRY.		
Chickens, live,	30	a 37½
Do. dead,	00	a 00
Turkeys, live,	1 00	a 1 50
Do. dead	1b 00	a 0 00
RICE, per 100 lbs.		
Clean, nom	3 25	a 3 50
Rough, bush.	00	a 00
SALT, per bushel.		
Alum	20	a 25
Liv'l sack,	87½	a 90
SOAP, per lb.	4	a 6
SHINGLES, per M.		
Common,	2 50	a 0 00
Contract,	4 50	a 5 50
STEEL, per lb.		
German	12½	a
Best Cast	18	a 20
Blister	6	a
STAVES, per M.		
W. O. barrel, rough,	00 00	a 18 00
Ash Head'g	9 00	a 10 00
R. O. hhd., dressed,	10 00	a 12 00
Do. rough,	00 00	a 0 00
SUGAR, per pound.		
New Orleans,	5	a 6½
Porto Rico,	5½	a 7½
St. Croix,	0	a 8
Loaf,	9½	a 10½
TIMBER, per M.		
Shipping,	00 00	a 00 00
Mill, prime	12 00	a 12 50
Do ord'y,	5 00	a 7 50
Do. inf'r,	3 00	a 4 00
TALLOW,		
Per pound,	7	a 8
WINES, per gallon.		
Madeira,	70	a 5 00
Port,	90	a 4 00
Malaga,	45	a 60

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on Lumber, 80 cents to $1 per M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 a 15 cents per barrel—and for naval stores, when brought per railroad, about the same expenses are incurred. *For dry Virgin or mixed Turpentine, a deduction is made according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.		
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	$ 25	a $ 30
Spirits Turpentine, do.	00	a 50
Rice, per 100 pounds, gross	00	a 15
Cotton, per bale,	0 00	a 1 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per foot,		a 6
Flaxseed, per cask,	00	a 90
Ground Peas, per bushel,		a 6
Lumber, per M.	4 00	a 5 00
TO PHILADELPHIA.		
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	25	a 30
Spirits Turpentine, do.	00	a 50
Ground Peas, per bushel,		a 8
Lumber, per M., as to size	4 00	a 5 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per cubic foot,	6	a 0
TO BOSTON.		
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	40	a 45
Spirits Turpentine, do.	60	a 65
Lumber, per M.	0 00	a 0 00

Wilmington Bank Rates of Exchange.

Baltimore	1 per cent.	Philadelphia	1 per cent.
New York	1 " "	Virginia	½ " "
Boston	1 " "	Charleston	½ " "

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 13, 1852.

REMARKS—The water courses are extremely low, and but little produce of any description has come in during the week. Our remarks will consequently be found meagre, being confined principally to actual transactions.

BACON.—The receipts have been light, and sales in the small way. The prices are about as quoted last week. See table.

BEEF CATTLE.—The market is badly supplied with Beeves, and Butchers are unable to procure a good article. We continue former quotations.

CORN.—The stock in store is in only fair supply. Last sales 1,800 bushels, at 63 cents per bushel, from vessel.

COFFEE.—Supply good—quotations without change.

FLOUR.—Fair supply of Baltimore and other brands in store. See table for prices.

HAY.—Stock fair. No wholesale transactions since last Thursday's report.

MOLASSES.—Received two cargoes, amounting to 550 hhds. and 15 tierces. The first cargo and the principal portion of the latter has been taken at 19 cents per gallon for hhds., and 20 do. do. for tierces, at 90 days.

*TIMBER.—Several rafts have come in during the week, and sales have been dull. See table for prices.

NAVAL STORES.—The receipts of Turpentine have been light during the week ending this day, and prices more steady, having generally ranged at $2 55 for yellow, $3 00 to $2 75 for virgin, as to quality, and $1 25 for hard per 280 lbs—The sales have reached 2,021 bbls. at the above prices, with the exception of a small lot which went at $2 50 for yellow dip. The transactions in Spirits Turpentine have in several instances been confined to small parcels on private terms; and some 300 bbls. at 35 cents per gallon. The stock is very light. Sales of Common Rosin, some 1600 barrels, at 90 a a 95 cents, mostly at lowest figure. The demand for Tar is good, and prices advanced to $1 75 per bbl. with extremely light receipts.

The Poultry and Egg market is badly supplied, and both articles are in great demand.

There is no change in other articles, and we refer to table for a fair criterion to be governed by.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., May 10.—Bacon, 12 a 13c; Cotton 7½ a 8c; do. Yarns, 15 cts.; bro. Sheetings 6 a 6½; Osnaburgs 9½ a 10 cts.; Feathers, — a 35 cts.; Flour 4 25 a $4 75; Corn, 85 a 95 cts; Wheat, 85 a 90 cts.; Oats 50 a 60 cts.; Peas, 80 a 85; Rye 90 cts per bushel; Hides, dry 8 a 9½, do. green 4c. per lb.; Molasses, Cuba 24 a 26 cts. per gallon; Salt, sack, $1 50 a $1 60; allum, bushel, 40 cents.

Bacon—We have heard of sales above our quotations, but are of opinion that they were above the market. Cotton—The market was firm during the first and middle of the week; but towards the close it was rather hard to obtain present marks. Sales of Virgin Turpentine at 2 75, yellow dip 2 25. 1000 bbls. No 3 Rosin sold at 70 cts., and 1200 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, to be delivered from this to 7th July, at 35 cts.—no charge for bbls.

NEWBERN, May 10.—Turpentine—Old Dip $2 80 to $2 90. Scrape 1 80 to $1 90. Virgin Dip 3 30 to $3 70. Tar $1 30. Corn 50c. Meal 65 to 67½c. Peas 67½c. Bacon Hams 11 to 12½c. Lard 11 to 11½.

NEW ORLEANS, May 10.—On Monday 2000 bales of Cotton were disposed of. Prices were still higher. Low to strict middling was worth from 8½ to 9 cents. Sugar has advanced, and fair brings from 5 to 5¼ cents. There is no rice in first hands. Whiskey is quoted at 16½c. per gallon.

NEW YORK, May 11.—Flour.—Sales of 12,000 bbls. Southern, at $4 37 to $4 68. Wheat.—Red 96 to 98 cents; White $1 06 to $1 10. Cotton—Firm.

CHARLESTON, May 12—Cotton—There was a good demand for this article yesterday, which resulted in the sale of upwards of 1600 bales. We quote prices ranging at from 7 to 9½c.

BALTIMORE, May 11.—Flour.—Sales of 1400 bbls. at $4 37. Wheat—Red $1 02 to $1 03—White $1 08 to $1 50. Corn.—White 56 a 58 cts.; yellow held at 59 cts. Coffee firm. Rio is selling at 9¼ a 9½ cents per lb. Provisions—Holders are firm, and transactions comparatively moderate. Mess Pork 18 87 a $19, and Prime do. $17. Mess Beef $13. Sales of Bacon shoulders at 9 a 9¼ cents, sides 10¼ a 10½ to 11 cents, and hams 10½ a 12 cents per lb. Lard in bbls. 10 cents, and kegs 11 cents per lb.

PHILADELPHIA, May 11.—The Flour market has undergone no change. The export demand is limited, but holders are firm at $4 25 per bbl. Rye Flour is steady at $3 25. Corn Meal $3 12½ per bbl. There is but very little Wheat offering, and holders demand 99 a $1 per bushel for prime red, and $1 04 for white. Corn is scarce; yellow is in fair demand at 64 cts., afloat. In Oats no change. Whiskey is held at 21 a 21½.

BOSTON, May 8.—Naval Stores—538 bbls. Spirits Turpentine have been received since our last, from which small sales have been made 52c. per gal. cash. Tar has arrived more freely and sales of 5 a 600 bbls. at $2 12½ a $2 25 per bbl. 6 mos. In Rosin there have been sales of 300 bbls. No 2 at $1 87½ a $2; 200 bbls. No. 1 at $2 50 a $3, and some common at $1 50 per bbl, 6 mos. Pitch brings $1 62½ a $1 75 per bbl. 6 mos.

RICHMOND, Va., May 11.—Corn 60 cents, 4 mos.; Meal dull at 65 a 70c. Oats 40c. Rye 75 to 80 cts. Fish—Herrings, new No. 1 Cut $6 50; Gross $5; Roe $7; Mackerel, No. 3, $5¼; No 2, $8¾; No. 1, $10. Lard 11 to 11½c. Bacon—sides 11¼ a 11½c.; shoulders 10c; hams 12c. Peruvian Guano 45 a $46. Coffee—Laguayra 9¼ a 9½c.; Rio 9¼ a 9½. Molasses—Cuba 18 a 20c.; New Orleans 28 a 30c. Salt 1 45 to $1 50

LIVERPOOL, May 1.—The demand for Cotton has been active during the week, with sales amounting to [illegible] bales.—The quotations are, good to [illegible] 5¾d.; middling do. 12½d.; fair Orleans [illegible]; middling 5½d.; fair Uplands 5½d.; middling 4¾d.; fair Mobile [illegible]; middling 5d.

Naval Stores.—Sales of 600 bbls. rosin at 4s. for common, and 10s for fine. Nothing doing in tar and turpentine.—Spirits Turpentine, to arrive, 43s. Tallow is dull and lower.

Rice is in better demand—sales of 100 tierces at 17 a 18s. 6d.

HAVRE, April 29.—The sales of the week have been 8930 bales, 700 to arrive. The imports were 12,800 bales. Stock 68,000, of which 64,000 were American. Thirty ships, with 65,000 bales, were expected in a fortnight. Orleans 68 a 84 francs.

"Art is long, and time is fleeting,
And our hearts, though stout and brave,
Still like muffled drums are beating
Funeral marches to the grave."

Alas, too true! But the grave can no longer hide our friends from us—no longer utterly bereave Art, in her incessant efforts to rival nature, has dipped her pencil in the sunbeams, and by an alchemy as subtle as it is beautiful, perpetuated, in defiance of corroding time, every lineament and every expression of the beloved faces which are no more among the living. How often do we hear the exclamation—"O, what would I not give for such a memorial of my friend or relative!" A perfect Daguerreotype Likeness is, in many instances, the sole sacred relic of a dear friend. Fail not, then, when friends are gone to have about you that which must supply their absence—A PERFECT LIKENESS.—That you are promised, should you honor the subscriber with a call at his rooms on Front-street, over Messrs. Polley & Hart's. J. W. GULICK.

Wilmington, May 6, 1852 206—35-3t

A PROCLAMATION,

By his Excellency DAVID S. REID, *Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House of the General Assembly did at the last session pass the following Act:

AN ACT TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WHEREAS, The freehold qualification now required for the electors for members of the Senate conflicts with the fundamental principles of liberty; Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring, that the second clause of third section of the first Article of the amended Constitution ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, A. D., 1835, be amended by striking out the words "and possessed of a freehold within the same district of fifty acres of land for six months next before and at the day of election," so that the said clause of said section shall read as follows: All free white men of the age of twenty-one years (except as is hereinafter declared) who have been inhabitants of any one district within the State twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed, to issue his Proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this Act and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which Proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the Act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the Proclamation and the copy of this Act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in all the newspapers of this State, and posted in the Court Houses of the respective Counties in this State, at least six months before the election of members to the next General Assembly.

Read three times and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House respectively, and ratified in General Assembly, this the 24th day of January, 1851.

J. C. DOBBIN, S. H. C.
W. N. EDWARDS, S. S.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Office of Secretary of State.

I, WILLIAM HILL, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and perfect copy of an Act of the General Assembly of this State, drawn off from the original on file in this office. Given under my hand, this 31st day of December, 1851.

WM. HILL, Sec'y of State.

AND WHEREAS, the said act provides for amending the Constitution of the State of North Carolina, so as to confer on every qualified voter for the House of Commons the right to vote also for the Senate.

Now, therefore, to the end that it may be made known that if the aforesaid amendment to the Constitution shall be agreed to by two-thirds of the whole representation in each house of the next General Assembly, it will then be submitted to the people for ratification, I have issued this my Proclamation in conformity with the provisions of the before recited Act.

In testimony whereof, DAVID S. REID, Governor of the State of North Carolina, hath hereunto set his hand and caused the Great Seal of said State to be affixed

[SEAL.] Done at the city of Raleigh, on the thirty-first day of December, the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, and in the 76th year of our independence.

By the Governor, DAVID S. REID.

THOS. SETTLE, Jr., Private Secretary.

Persons into whose hands this Proclamation may fall, will please see that a copy of it is posted up in the Court House of their respective counties.

Jan. 9, 1852—105-te

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of A. C. EVANS & BRO., is dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be closed by J. A. EVANS. A. C. EVANS

April 19th, 1852 J. A. EVANS.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have entered into co-partnership under the firm of S. B. & J. A. EVANS, who will continue the DRUG BUSINESS at the stand formerly occupied by A. C Evans & Brother. They are in daily receipt of additions to their stock of MEDICINES, DRUGS, &c., and invite those wishing articles in their line, to call before purchasing elsewhere. S. B. EVANS, M. D. J. A. EVANS.

April 19th, 1852 191-tf

Commercial and Herald copy 1 week.

FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

MERCHANTS, WILMINGTON, N. C., respectfully tender their services to the citizens of New Hanover and adjacent counties, for the transaction of business. The senior partner, D. C. FREEMAN, is located in the city of New York; the junior partner, GEO. HOUSTON, in Wilmington. If desired, advances will be made on consignments to and from either place. All business entrusted to them will receive proper attention; and orders for goods will be promptly and carefully filled. They keep constantly on hand, in Wilmington, a well selected and general assortment of such articles as are required for family and plantation use and the retail trade; which they will dispose of on reasonable terms for cash, or in exchange for naval stores or other produce.

Wilmington, N. C., April 10, 1852 185-tf—32-tf

$150 REWARD.

THE subscriber will give FIFTY DOLLARS reward for the apprehension and confinement in New Hanover Jail, of a certain negro named FRED LANE. He is about 35 years old, about 5 feet 6 inches high, a bright mulatto, and is probably lurking in the neighborhood of Long Creek.

An additional sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be paid for evidence that will convict any white person of harboring said negro. B. W. BEERY.

April 21 193-1m—33-noo

SOUTH CAROLINA INSURANCE COMPANY, OF CHARLESTON, S. C.

CHARTERED by the State of South Carolina, with a Capital of $350,000, all paid in and well invested.—FIRE, MARINE, RIVER AND LIFE RISKS.

CHAS. EDMONDSTON, Pres't.

A. L. TOBIAS, Sec'y.

Directors:

ROBERT MARTIN, Col. JAMES GADSDEN,
M. C. MORDECAI, CHAS. H. WEST,
S. MOWRY, Jr. HENRY COBIA.

The subscribers having been appointed agents in this place for the above named company, are prepared to receive offers and issue policies of Insurance on Fire, Marine, River and Life Risks, on liberal terms. All losses incurred at this agency, will be promptly adjusted and paid by the undersigned. DeROSSET & BROWN.

N. B.—Risks will be taken on the lives of slaves on the most liberal terms.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 1, 1851—72-d&wtf

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of O. & G. HOLMES is this day dissolved. The business of the firm will be settled by the subscriber.—Persons having claims against O. & G. Holmes, will please present them for payment; and those indebted will confer a favor by paying up as early as possible.

April 15, 1852. OWEN HOLMES.

NOTICE.

I WILL continue the DRY GOODS AND GROCERY business at the old stand of O. & G. Holmes My stock is complete, and the patrons are respectfully invited to call and examine prices. OWEN HOLMES.

April 15, 1852.

NOW LANDING.

70 BBLS. and half bbls. Flour, extra and superfine;
10 hhds. and 30 bbls. Sugar, different qualities;
100 bags Coffee, Rio, Laguyra, St. Domingo and Java;
50 bbls. City Mess Pork;
5 hhds. Bacon Sides;
50 bbls. Liquors, Rum, Gin, Brandy and Whiskey;
15 bbls. Snuff, different kinds;
15,000 Cigars; 10 boxes Tobacco;
100 bags Salt; 20 boxes Soap;
15 bbls. Linseed Oil; 50 kegs White Lead;
100 kegs Nails, and a variety of other articles, for sale by FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

DAILY ARRIVALS at the Fashionable Clothing Store, consisting of Business Coats, latest style; super French, English, and American Cloth Dress and Frock Coats, great variety; Fancy and Black Cassimere Pants, most approved cut and style; Youth's and Children's Clothing, neat and fashionable patterns; besides Gent.'s FANCY DRESS GOODS, beautiful styles; Dressing Gowns, new patterns; and in short a complete assortment of Men's Wearing Apparel, best make, at SCOTT & BALDWIN'S

m6 Fashionable Clothing Store, Market-street.

CART.—A new and excellent article, elliptic springs, suitable for Grocer's use or a baggage cart, for sale by

May 13 FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

CANDY AND CONFECTIONERY [illegible] boxes of 25 lbs. each, for sale by FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

LIQUEUR.—[illegible]

May 13 [illegible]

[illegible]

May 7 FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, MAY 10, 1852.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe county, N.C.
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
JAMES H. MEREDITH, Gravelly Hill. Bladen co.
DR. SHERWOOD, Strickland's Depot, Duplin county.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

The Whig State Convention and Amendments to the Constitution.

The Commercial of last Saturday has a short article headed "Kind Advisers," which commences in this wise:

"Some of the Democratic papers, disappointed and alarmed at the harmony and good feeling that prevail in the Whig ranks, are kindly advising certain persons of our party not to submit to the Whig Platform. The Journal intimates that some of our friends here ought not to 'submit' and all that."

And then goes on in what it conceives to be a vein of most excruciating irony, setting forth the affectionate character and disinterested motives of our advice. It happened for once, however, to tell the exact truth in the matter, so far, at least, as our motives are concerned, although mistaken as to our having given any advice at all. We merely call attention to the facts of the case as they actually stand. We know that a resolution similar in meaning, and almost identical in language, with the 7th of the State Convention series, was offered by the editor of the Commercial at a thinly attended meeting held in the Masonic Hall during last March, and passed, with a great deal of difficulty, by a majority of one. We know that several Whig gentlemen then and there denounced it;—we know that delegates to the State Convention, appointed at that meeting, refused to serve under any such instructions as those contained in that resolution. We know that a meeting was held sometime in the beginning of April, and resolutions passed pledging the members of that meeting against the mode of amendment by convention, and also against any nominee occupying such a position. The language of the resolutions is very strong indeed. We have simply alluded to this state of the case. It remains for the gentlemen concerned to take such course as may seem due to their own character for consistency and sincerity.—We obtrude no advice. We offer no suggestions, for the simple reason that the advice of a political opponent is generally regarded with distrust; as well as the further reason that the gentlemen are fully competent to decide for themselves—and unless their calmer judgement be misled by the excitement of party feeling, can have no doubt as to the course which they should adopt in so plain a case.

To the politician who looks at the ends sought after by party moves rather than at the mere words in which *ad captandum* resolutions are couched, the whole affair is perfectly plain. The Whig party or its leaders opposed Equal Suffrage with a violent opposition. It succeeded, so far as to demonstrate its hold on the popular mind. The leaders remained as much opposed as ever to any amendment to the constitution, at the same time that they were still more opposed to Democratic ascendancy in the State.—They have, therefore, hit upon this expedient of a convention, which, if successful, will virtually effect one of their objects—the defeat of Equal Suffrage—since it will arrest it in mid progress, and render its accomplishment almost impossible for half a generation. And while thus defeating all reasonable and conservative progression—all, indeed, which is practicable, without turmoil, danger and excitement—they declaim like demagogues upon the superior republicanism of a convention, which they assure us down here can never be called, at the same time that its calling is the grand hobby at the West. That portion of the seventh resolution which declares that that the question of "Convention" or "No Convention" should be submitted to the people as a first step, is no doubt intended to be used as a powerful electioneering instrument in the next election—in the East it will be contended that the people want no convention and desire no reform—not even that of Equal Suffrage—and that therefore the popular vote will be against a convention, while at the West it will be contended that the whole fabric, even to the *basis*, needs remodeling, and that the people will vote for a convention, and that a convention will shortly be called and a new order of things initiated. We are Democrats—Locofocos as our Fayetteville cotemporary would elegantly denominate us—but we are no demagogues—we like straight forward action and plain dealing—and cannot endorse such ambidextrous maneuvres as those which the Whig wire-pullers are busy executing. The great body of that party—like the great body of all parties have no interest in being deceived. If from our humble endeavors they should be enabled to see how the thing stands we know that they will act as becomes them. Should they not, our "advice" would rather prejudice than benefit our cause, and we do not pretend to offer it.

Equal Suffrage is, in truth, the real issue—not that of a Convention. The evident desire of the Whig leaders is to defeat all amendments, and at the same time to do it by an affectation of ultra republicanism, careless of the fact that they are applying a spark which may yet kindle into a fire dangerous to the peace of the State and ruinous to the equality of its different sections.

☞The American Whig Review, for May is on our table. Its political leader is an article on the Presidency, in which the claims of the three prominent aspirants to the Whig nomination for that office are canvassed. Though cautiously expressed, the preference of the Review is evidently in favor of Mr. Webster over either Mr. Fillmore or Gen. Scott, on the score of years, of longer experience, of a more comprehensive acquaintance with the great interests of the country, and of superior talents and statesmanship.

MANUFACTURES IN IRELAND.—The Londonberry (Ireland) Standard has a commercial report from Belfast, describing the wonderful progress of manufacturing enterprise in Ulster, under the progress of free trade. About 30,000 hands are now in regular employment at the several flax mills in Ireland.

Paying the Piper.

The following is a copy of the bill for the entertainment of Kossuth and suite while in Washington. It speaks for itself:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12, 1852.

The Senate of the United States,
To Brown's Hotel, Dr.

To Board for Governor Kossuth and suite, having ten parlors and twenty-two chambers 13½ days—23 persons	$3,588 00
Sundries.	
Champagne, Sherry, Madeira, Segars, Lemonade, Bar-bill, Washing, Medicine, Post-office stamps, Porterage and Messengers, Hack hire paid at different times, Telegraphs, Sugar, Brandy and Whiskey in Rooms, Porter and Ale, Envelopes, Barbers bill, amounting in all to	658 82
Bill for carriages engaged for Governor and suite	319 50
	$4,566 32

Examined and approved.
(Signed) James Shields, Wm. H. Seward, } Committee.

Received of A. Dickens, Secretary of the Senate, Four Thousand Five Hundred and Sixty-six Dollars and Thirty-two Cents, in payment of the within bill.
(Signed) T. P. & M. BROWN.

Military Affairs.

Last Fall, at great but unconscious risk to our personal liberty and the free use of our trotters, we ventured to describe an imposing procession which passed our office in solemn order. That same procession, somewhat *cur*tailed by the addition of a stump tailed dog, and the absence of the little nigger with the inverted shirt-ruffles, again defiled before us this morning, retaining much of its pristine splendor, yet marked by a shade of melancholy regret for those who had gone from its ranks. As at present constituted, the procession walks thus:

FIRST DIVISION.

CHIEF MARSHAL—Stump-Tailed Dog.
Two Big Niggers, with red coats and white pants, playing on Fife and Kettle Drum—Fifer cross-eyed as usual.
Their Heels.
Four Little White Boys. (interpolated.)
Great Big Nigger, with Great Big Drum, looking black and beating northwest end of Drum.
His Heels.

SECOND DIVISION.

We regret to say that the procession has just turned the corner, and we are, therefore, unable to give any farther description of it. We have an indistinct idea that its rear was brought up by a boy with a brickbat, who, as he was in the act of performing the military evolution of wheeling round the corner, flung the aforesaid brick, but whether he struck Billy Patterson or not, the houses prevented us from seeing. It would seem also that the stump-tailed dog must have gone into business upon his own account, from the hog-squealing which comes "by distance mellowed"—perhaps indicating the fall of pork. At any rate the whole affair has gone like the baseless fabric of a vision, and left but the memory of music—kettle drums and cross-eyed fifers. To-day, we learn, there is a muster, and we presume the colored gentlemen have been sent forth to beat up the malitias men.—*Daily Journal, 8th inst.*

☞The Steamship Europa arrived at New York on the 6th inst., with 3 days later from Liverpool. She brings 52 passengers, among them the notorious Fergus O'Conner.

The subject of abolishing the stamp duty on newspapers and the tax on advertisements had been introduced into the British House of Commons but laid over without action. Flax planting is going on extensively in the north of Ireland.

A statement appears in the London Times to the effect that Prince Schwarzenberg had addressed a circular to the European Courts stating his belief that Louis Napoleon was about to erect an imperial throne, adding that Austria felt no alarm and advocating the claims of Napoleon to the friendship and alliance of their respective governments. Russia and Prussia answered that they distrusted Napoleon's foreign policy, but would recognize him as Emperor, if elected to that office, merely as an elected monarch, and not as the founder of a Napoleonic Dynasty.

La Patrie announces officially at Paris that the President has no intention of proclaiming the republic. It is stated that a camp of exercise, to be composed of 60,000 men, under command of Napoleon, was about to be formed.

The prosecutions against the mother and sisters of Kossuth have been stopped, and they will be allowed to come to America.

The ship Brilliant arrived in the Downs, from Australia, with gold valued at £217,000. She also reports that the ship Statesman was to sail in February, with 80,000 ounces. Twenty-one vessels, with emigrants from adjacent colonies, were entering the harbor of Port Phillip when the Brilliant sailed.

The cholera has again broken out in different parts of Persiy, and is committing frightful ravages.

From the Louisiana Courier.

Democracy of the North.

It is gratifying, exceedingly gratifying, to us here in the South to witness the truly national grounds occupied by our democratic brethren in the non-slaveholding States. With here and there an individual exception, the great mass of the democracy are without suspicion or reproach on the great questions that have lately agitated the republic.

Every candidate that we have named for the presidency—Cass of Michigan, Douglass of Illinois, Buchanan and Dallas of Pennsylvania, Wool of New York, Pierce of New Hampshire, Stockton of New Jersey, Allen of Ohio, Lane of Indiana—each and all of them, occupy now, and always have occupied, unexceptionable grounds in relation to the peculiar institutions of the South, and the constitutional guaranties by which those institutions are protected.—They do not, like Fillmore and Webster, date their orthodoxy on this subject from the adoption of the Compromise, when it became *expedient* to make patriotic professions. They have always been standing on the platform of the constitution, and it is a proud triumph for them and for us that the non-slaveholding democracy of the States they represent stand by and sustain them.

What whig statesman in those northern or western States, where there is a constant struggle between the friends of the constitution and the disciples of fanaticism, can the same be said of? Look over the list of all the great names in that party, from the Missouri to the Atlantic, and from Pennsylvania to the Canada line, and not one can be found whose antecedents and present position on the slavery question are satisfactory to the South. We challenge a comparison.

The whigs in the slaveholding States are beginning to be aware of this. Only the other day, the Hon. Mr. Faulkner, long a leader of the whig party in Virginia, refused to accept a seat in the Whig Convention at Richmond, and declared that the Whigs of the North were not to be trusted on the slavery question. We have a thousand things to confirm the truth of this statement.

The Presidency—Electoral Vote.

It has been virtually settled in Congress that both South Carolina and California shall have a member of Congress on their several fractions—the letter of the law giving it to South Carolina and the spirit to California. This increases the whole number of Members to 234, and of Presidential Electors to 296, making 149 necessary to a choice—148 being a tie. The Electoral Vote of each State, under the New Appointment, as compared with that of 1848, will be as follows:

States.	'52.	'48.	States.	'52.	'48.
Maine,	8	8	Ohio,	23	23
N. Hampshire,	5	6	Indiana,	13	12
Vermont,	5	6	Illinois,	11	9
Massachusetts,	13	12	Iowa,	4	4
Rhode Island,	4	4	Wisconsin,	5	4
Connecticut,	6	6	Michigan,	6	5
New York,	35	36	Kentucky,	12	12
New Jersey,	7	7	Missouri,	9	7
Pennsylvania,	27	26	Alabama,	9	9
Delaware,	3	3	Louisiana,	6	6
Maryland,	8	8	Tennessee,	12	12
Virginia,	15	17	Mississippi,	7	6
N. Carolina,	10	11	Arkansas,	4	3
S. Carolina,	8	9	Texas,	4	4
Georgia,	10	10	California,	4	0
Florida,	3	3			
Total,				295	290

Illinois and Missouri each gain two; Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Michigan, Mississippi and Arkansas gain one each; New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, North Carolina and South Carolina each lose one, and Virginia loses two. The other States have the same number of Members and Electors as before, and California is added to the number.

Health of Mr. Clay—Arrival of his other Son.

WASHINGTON, May 5, 9 p. m.—Mr. Clay is feebler without any perceptible change for the worse. He is perfectly resigned and calm and cheerful in view of his approaching dissolution.

Several senators and other devoted friends are watching by his bedside to-night. His other son has also arrived, and has had an affecting interview with him. The Rev. C. M. Butler is in regular attendance.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, April 24.

Complete Success of the United States Basin and Railway Dry-Dock.

The test of the dry-dock at our naval station, on the newly-invented plan of floating dock, basin, and railways, was completed yesterday, by taking out the steam-ship City of Pittsburg, on the permanent railway, which was performed in the most successful manner in about seven hours. The operation was witnessed by the United States board of commissioners appointed to make the test, viz: Commodore Reed, Captain Ingraham, and Naval Coustructor Grice—all of the navy. Among the distinguished persons present were General C. B. Stuart, engineer-in-chief of the navy, Horatio Allen, esq., an eminent civil engineer, and the inventor of the hydraulic locomotive cylinder, which moved the vessel from the sections on the railway. Colonel Florence, the member of Congress from the first district, S. V. Merrick, esq., and others, were also interested lookers-on among the thousands who were attracted to the yard by the novelty of the undertaking. The City of Pittsburg being about 250 feet long had of course to be moved that distance, so as to be removed entirely from the sections upon which she previously rested. The hydraulic locomotive accomplished this in the following manner:

The hydraulic power is obtained by forcing water into a hollow cylinder, which forces the piston out, and the frame-work supporting the vessel being attached to the cross-head of the piston, the whole vast bulk is moved together. The apparatus remains immovable, being securely keyed to the railway; but as soon as the piston is forced out to its full extent, the keys are removed, and the engines surmounting the apparatus, which previously worked the pumps that forced the water into the cylinder, now form the motive-power of the apparatus, which is driven along upon the railway until the piston again occupies its original position in the cylinder, when the same *modus operandi* is again gone over.

The City of Pittsburg is about fifty feet longer than the largest ship-of-the-line, and her actual weight is reported by the naval constructor to be 2,800 tons, which is considerably heavier than a ship-of-the-line would be when prepared for docking.

The dry-dock which Philadelphia can now boast of possessing has advantages which place it far in advance of any other dock in this or any other country—the basin attached to the railway being of sufficient capacity to use six or eight railways. Only two railways are completed, and with these alone two vessels of 350 feet in length could be securely placed ashore for rebuilding or repairs, while the repairs of a third ship-of-the line or two smaller vessels could be in progress at the ame time on the sections.

This extraordinary capacity for docking is secured by the basin and railway invention, which is the novel feature of this new system, now for the first time put into actual operation. The important results attained in multiplying the capacity of the work stamps it as one of the most important inventions of the day, and, like the telegraph and other kindred achievements, is purely American. No other known plan of dry-dock is capable of taking more than one first rate ship out at once; but by this new method any number of any size can be taken out, limited only by the size of the basin and the number of railways.

In time of war, when it becomes necessary to repair vessels and put them afloat as soon as possible, it can accomplish the object ten times faster than by the old method. In time of peace, the railways would form housed slips or berths, in which vessels in ordinary may be laid up and protected from the weather and preserved from decay; and at all times they form building ways from which ships can be delivered into the water without the strain occasioned by launching down an inclined plane in the usual way. The excavated stone dock leaves the ship down in a narrow, dark, damp pit; this plain brings her up fully into the light an air, where the workmen can do their work to much better advantage, and more to their comfort and health. The cost at which all these superior advantages are attained is much less than that of the old plan—in fact, only about one-third as much. The works at the Philadelphia yard have cost the government only about $800,000, whereas the stone dock at the Brooklyn Yard, capable of taking out only one ship, has cost upwards of $2,200,000.

The inventors of this new method, who are also the contractors for its construction, are Messrs. Daden & Moody, of the city of New York, who, it must be confessed, have evinced a high degree of mechanical ingenuity and skill, and are worthy of great commendation for the successful manner in which they have thus brought their valuable invention into practical use. Indeed, it is truly wonderful that they were able to put this, their first work built on their new plan, in full and successful operation, without the slightest defect or difficulty causing a moment's delay throughout the whole process. Much of this triumphant success is due to the admirable working of the hydraulic cylinder, invented and constructed by Horatio Allen, Esqr., of New York; and also to the beautiful machinery for moving the pumps and floats, devised by Mr. Phineas Burgess, the ingenious engineer of the contractors. The general superintendence has been conducted by Mr. J. T. Dean, whose courteous and gentlemanly deportment has endeared him to all who have had occasion to visit the works.

The New York Journal of Commerce occasionally publishes letters from a young American lady in London to her friend on this side of the water which are models of correct appreciation and elegant description, enriched with graceful touches of feminine feeling that give to their perusal a zest beyond what is ordinarily excited by a correspondence ef the kind. The following extract shows that the writer sees the dark as well as the bright side of London out-door life:—*Baltimore American.*

Far away to the Westward of the vast and crowded metropolis, stretch the three hundred and fifty acres of open ground, known as Hyde Park, beautifully diversified with grassy hillocks, clover-grown knolls, and tiny moss-lined vallies. Through it flow the clear water of the Serpentine, reflecting flowery banks, and the leafy branches of tall trees, that rock the nests of summer birds whose thrilling melodies the very beggars are rich enough to buy.

Oh Bel! I never saw anything half so perfect as this picture of the country, spread out in the very heart of a great city, to refresh with equal benefit care-worn inhabitants of narrow, thickly crowded alleys, and the sickler checks of the more crowded drawing-room occupants. It gives a charming feature to a city landscape, especially in the eye of one who comes from a land where the feverish eagerness to turn everything into gold is always drowning the voice of nature in the noisy din of business—where trees are only beautiful for the cords of wood they will make, and pleasure grounds are eye sores because they "*might* have been sold for three hundred pence" and turned to mechanical uses!

You should see Hyde Park of a Sunday, Bel, to get an idea of London's population and London's wealth. You would think it were some gala day, as your eye wandered over the motley throng of showily dressed people, who are sure then to fill this favorite resort. It seems like a triumphal procession—the long line of stylish looking equipages that extends from one end to the other of those immense grounds. There are majestic cavaliers, besides splendid carriages filled with beautiful women in costly robes—decorated with golden crests—and drawn by superb horses, guided by coachmen in powdered wigs and gay liveries. The footpaths too were thronged with people from a humbler walk of life—people in their holiday dresses, and their holiday smiles. The effect is so imposing, that if you were to see only the kaleidescope views of life that one gets in Hyde Park of a Sunday afternoon, you would take it for an Elysium, of beauty and pleasure, rather than the thing of toil and care and sorrow that it is. But the every day side of the picture would quickly break the spell. All the live long week, misery and want and wretchedness are toiling in the self-same thoroughfare, with aching limbs, and breaking hearts, and tearful eyes; for one half the world *must* toil and sweat and groan, that the other half may thrive and rejoice. The London streets are thronged with hoary heads tottering to the grave and craving charity to pay their way, and with tiny feet just pattering into life that are already learning to keep time to the beggar's voice. I wonder if I shall ever get hardened to the piteous tales that startle one's ears at every step, and the ragged types of suffering that make one's eyes wet, and one's heart sick.

MATRIMONIAL MODE OF PROVING INNOCENCE.—The other day Mrs. Sniffkins, finding herself unwell, sent for a doctor and declared her belief that she was "pisoned," and that he (Sniffkins) "had done it!" "I didn't do it!" shouted Sniffkins. "It's all gammon, she isn't pisoned. Prove it, doctor, open her upon the spot—I'm willing."

The Great Volcanic Eruption of Mauna Loa, in the Sandwich Islands.

We have given, lately, brief accounts of the great eruption on the Mauna Loa, on the island of Hawaii, received by way of California. The latest accounts from the scene of the fiery visitation are to the 6th of March, at which time the spectacle is said to have been sublime beyond anything of the kind ever witnessed. The eruption exceeds in grandeur any of the volcanic convulsions of Mauna Loa ever before seen by white men on the islands, and great fears were entertained for the safety of the beautiful town of Hilo. We subjoin accounts of its action from the "Polynesian:"—

"We have received verbal information in regard to the state of the eruption as late as to the 6th of March, from the leeward side of Hawaii. At that date the light from the flowing current was as bright as it had been at any former period, sufficient to enable a person to pick up a needle from the ground at midnight, from which fact the inference is drawn that the current is still flowing on towards the sea.

"The current seems to have broken out through an old fissure, about one-third down the side of Mauna Loa, on the northwest side, and not from the old crater on the summit, called Mokuoweoweo. The altitude of the present eruption is about 10,000 feet above the level of the sea, and from the bay of Hilo, (Byron's Bay,) must be some 50 or 60 miles. If it succeed in reaching the ocean at the point supposed after having filled up all the ravines, gulches and inequalities of a very broken country, it will undoubtedly be one of the most extensive eruptions of modern times.

"It would seem, from the last note from Mr. Coan, that the stream had divided—one part taking an easterly course towards Puna, while the other took a northerly one towards Hilo. This may so divide the volume of lava that neither branch will reach the sea; but from the latest accounts, the northerly branch was still burning its way through a dense forest, and if the supply holds out long enough, it will naturally fall into the course of the Wailutu River, and follow it to where it disembogues into the bay, at Hilo. We anxiously wait further intelligence."

An abstract from a correspondent's letter, in the Polynesian, is of much interest that we copy it entire. A jet of lava playing five hundred feet in air must be indeed a magnificent and sublime sight:

"By an accurate measurement of the enormous jet of glowing lava, where it first broke forth on the side of Mauma Loa, it was ascertained to be five hundred feet high! This was upon the supposition that it was thirty miles distant. We are of opinion that it was a greater distance, say from forty to sixty miles. With a glass, the play of this jet at night, was distinctly observed, and a more sublime sight can scarcely be imagined. A column of molten lava, glowing with the most intense heat, and projecting into the air to a distance of five hundred feet, was a sight so rare and at the same time so awfully grand, as to excite the most lively feelings of awe and admiration, even when viewed at a distance of forty or fifty miles. How much more awe-inspiring would it have been at a distance of one or two miles, where the sounds accompaning such an eruption could have been heard. The fall of such a column would doubtless cause the arth to tremble; and the roar of the rushing mass would have been like the mighty waves of the ocean beating upon a rock bound coast.

"The diameter of this jet is supposed to be over one hundred feet and this we can easily believe, when we reflect that from it proceeded the river of lava that flowed off from it toward the sea. In some places the river is a mile wide, and in others more contracted. At some points it has filled up ravines one hundred, two hundred and three hundred feet in depth, and still it flowed on. It entered a heavy forest, and the giant growth of centuries is cut down before it like grass before the mowers scythe! No obstacle can arrest it in its descent to the sea.—Mounds are covered over, ravines are filled up, forests are destroyed and the inhabitations of men are consumed like flax in a furnace. Truly, 'He toucheth the hills and they smoke.'

"We have not yet heard of any destruction of life from the eruption now in progress. A rumor has reached us that a small native village has been destroyed, but of this we have no authentic intelligence. Should it reach the sea without destroying life or property, it will be a matter of thankfulness and almost unhoped for exemption. A large number of the residents of Honolulu had gone to Hawaii to witness the upheavings of Mauna Loa."

Another letter, after stating that the lava had burned through the woods to within fifteen miles of Hilo, and was still progressing, adds:

"The side of the mountain has opened about midway its dome, and the lava pours out with unrestrained effort, and comes rolling, tumbling, and flashing on towards Hilo. It is accompanied with frequent explosions. At night, the imagination cannot conceive a spectacle more awfully grand. The immense flow of lava reflects upon the clouds its cherry red hue, and as they gather in density about the mountain, are caught up by the upward current of atmosphere, and hurried with rapidity into every imaginable shape, representing in the heavens a wild picturesque scene."

The eruption, it appears, commenced on the 17th of February, at 3 o'clock in the morning.

A Sermon that did not Suit.

Mrs. H—— was very religious and perhaps came as near worshipping Mr. ——, her favorite minister, as some of our big bugs do Kossuth, the Hungarian; but be that as it may be, she was continually hammering Aaron, a shrewd lad of sixteen years of age, who, to pester the old lady, and hear scold, would occasionally speak rather lightly of Mr. N——, her minister.

Happening in at the house of Mrs. H——, one day, the old lady begun as usual to chastise him, and Aaron, thinking she put it on rather too hard, after hearing her through, said—

"I am as good as Mr. N——, and can preach as well."

"Preach!" said the old lady, "you don't know one single word in the Bible."

"Well, give me a text," said Aaron, "and see if I can't preach."

"You don't know anything about the Bible," said Mrs. H——, "if you do, you may take any text you please."

"Well," said Aaron, "A virtuous woman is without price," "ain't that in your Bible?"

"Yes," said Mrs. H——, "and shows that women are better than men, for the Bible don't say that a virtuous man is without price."

"Well, we'll see about that," said Aaron, and after dividing his subject into two or three heads, commenced as follows:—

"The scarcity of an article in all cases governs the price, but when an article cannot be found, it cannot be had at any price, and for that reason it is "without price." Now, if there were any virtuous woman, there would be a price, and a high one, too, by reason of scarcity, but as there are none"—

At this stage of discourse, the old lady seized the broom.

"Aaron," said she, "you are an impudent brat, and if you don't clear out, I will pelt you with the broom handle."

Aaron made tracks into the road, finishing his sentence, "they are without price," as he went through the door, which the old lady closed after him with considerable force.

Aaron now started for home, saying to himself as he went along—"I guess the old woman will not chastise me again very soon."—and, as it proved, he was not mistaken in his prediction.

Contoocook Transcript.

EXTRAORDINARY HIGH WATERS.—This spring the rise in the rivers, especially the Ohio and the Missouri are unusual. But the freshets are not confined to them. The water in the lakes has risen in an equal degree. "The waters in the lake," says the Chicago Tribune of the 6th inst., "attained a higher point yesterday than at any time last year. It has backed up the water in the river to such an extent as to come within about two feet of the wharves."

A HEARTLESS WRETCH.—A base wretch in the form of a man was, a few weeks since, introduced to a lovely and confiding girl of sixteen. He pressed her hand, said in a thrilling tone, that he thought the 'recent sleighing had rendered the ladies more lovely than ever.' She blushed and said 'very.' Her parents considered the matter as settled; but he basely deserted the young lady, after addressing this most pointed language to her, and has never called at her house since.

TO MAKE A NIGHTMARE.—Just before going to bed, eat two pig's feet and a fried pie. In less than an hour you will see a snake larger than a hawser, devouring eight blue haired children, who have just escaped from a monster with sorrel eyes and red-hot over-coat.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

The Earthquake in Congress.

A Senator sat in his cushioned chair,
His head on his hand and his feet in the air,
The true Senatorial attitude;
Grave and serene was his honored mien,
No abler Senator was ever seen,
And he felt himself that he had never been
In a greater state of beatitude.
He thought of his good eight dollars a day,
Of the six good years he had there to stay,
Of his mileage and countless "perquisites,"
His pickings and other Congressional sweets,
His last great speech and his next good dinner,
And he thought to himself, "As I am a sinner,
This Washington City's a snug old town,
And a mighty great man is Senator Brown!"

The hour was one, and all was still,
When suddenly shook the Capitol Hill!
Senators shook with fear as with cold,
The earthquake shattered the nerves of the bold
And upset the wits of the weaker;
Some called out "order!" and "silence!" some,
While others were struck by agony dumb,
And sat, content to remain quite mum,
But imploringly eyeing the Speaker.

Down on his knees dropped Senator B.,
Disturbed in his dream of felicity.
He thought that his final hour had come;
That the earthquake's roll was the roll of the drum
To summon sinners, to strike them dumb,
And with terror dread appal them;
For he hadn't a very distinct *idee*,
Whether a drum or a trumpet should be
The instrument to call them.

While looking, in a horror of fears,
And expecting the walls about his ears,
Before his mind, like a flash, appears
A vision of all his misspent years—
A vision dim of phantoms grim
Who had pressed their claims with prospects slim
Of getting redress—in the interim,
They died worn out in patience;
And now before his mind they swim,
Some shaking their private claims at him,
And some French Spoliations!
Each with a grin the Senator mocks,
Each ruined Congressional claimant,
And he thought, if I once get out of this box,
I'll go in for their speedy payment!

But little he thought, poor Senator B.,
That he should e'er be permitted to see
The bright to-morrow's sun come,
And he trembled to think, so was he unmanned,
Of his one little speech for the good of the land,
And his ninety-nine for Bancombe!
He trembled as no one e'r can tell,
As he tried to think if he had spent well
His loved eight dollars a day;
And he thought, with dread unspeakable,
Of the little he'd done for principle,
And the vast amount for pay.

Mixed with his fears was a shade of regret,
For he could not altogether forget
His greatness in the nation;
But he somehow thought that there might be found,
Even in the world to which he was bound,
The honor and pay of his station;
Still might he get his eight dollar fee,
And still be honorable Mr. B.,
And mileage too—now, who could tell?
The journey was very long to—well!
But then the earth gave another shake,
And set poor B. in a torrible quake.
He sank in a swoon, but the earth grew still,
And the Senators gathered in right good will
And stretched him out on a pallet;
But by and by his senses got back,
And he woke to a speech of Senator Clack
And the noise of the Speaker's mallet.
He rubbed his eyes, and he rubbed his nose,
And an anxious glance around he throws,
On the floor and up at the ladies;
For he fancied he smelt both sulphur and smoke,
And wasn't quite sure that he hadn't awoke
To a morning session in Hades!
He rose to his feet an altered man,
Home to his lodgings he almost ran,
And to Mrs. Brown he wrote, 'tis said,
The lovingest letter she e'er had read.

Locking up the Tower of London.

Few persons are aware of the strictness with which the Tower of London is guarded from foes without and from treachery within. The ceremony of shutting it up every night continues to be as solemn and as rigidly precautionary as if the French invasion was actually afoot. Immediately after "tattoo" all strangers are expelled; and, the gates once closed, nothing short of such imperative necessity as fire or sudden illness can procure their being re-opened till the appointed hour next morning.

The ceremony of locking it up is very ancient, curious and stately. A few minutes before the clock strikes the hour of eleven—on Tuesdays and Fridays, twelve—the Head Warden (Yeoman Porter,) clothed in a long red cloak, bearing in his hand a huge bunch of keys, and attended by a brother Warden, carrying a gigantic lantern, appears in front of the main-guard-house, and calls out in a loud voice. "Escort keys!" At these words the Sergeant of the Guard, with five or six men, turns out and follows him to the "Spur," or outer gate; each sentry challenging, as they pass his post. "Who goes there" "Keys." The gates being carefully locked and barred—the Warden wearing as solemn an aspect and making as much noise as possible—the procession returns, the sentries exacting the same explanation, and receiving the same answer as before. Arrived once more in front of the main-guard-house, the sentry there gives a loud stamp with his foot, and the following conversation takes place between him and the approaching party:

"Who goes there?"
"Keys."
"Whose keys?"
"Queen Victoria's keys."
"Advance Queen Victoria's keys, and all's well."

The Yeoman Porter then exclaims, "God bless Queen Victoria." The main guard devoutly responds "Amen." The officer on duty gives the word, "Present arms?" firelocks rattle; the officer kisses the hilt of his sword, the escort fall in among their companions and the Yeoman Porter marches majestically across the parade alone to deposite the keys in Lieutenant's lodgings.

The ceremony over, not only is all egress and ingress totally precluded, but even within the walls no one can stir without being furnished with the countersign; and any one who, unhappily forgetful, ventures from his quarters unprovided with this talisman, is to be made the prey of the first sentinel whose post he crosses.

All of which is pleasantly absurd, and reminds us of the stately manner in which the crown was carried about when the White Tower was on fire.

Household Words, March 20th, 1852.

A WITTY TRICK.—A laughable trick was played recently on one of the parish curates of Rome, by a man who went to him pretending to be in great distress at having lost his little boy, and requesting him to send around the lads who sweep and clean out the church, with bells, to describe and offer a reward for him. The unsuspecting curate complied, and the lads went round shouting that a boy had been lost, three years and odd old, (mentioning the exact date of the Roman Republic,) wearing a red cap, a white jacket, and green trousers, (red, white, and green being the Italian tri-color.) The spectators laughed at so singularly barefaced an inquiry, and the bell ringing boys themselves were soon stopped in their career by the police.

NOTE OF PREPARATION.—The public houses in our city are busily engaged, and the noise of preparation can be heard all round, making arrangements to accommodate the great influx of strangers who may be expected to pour into our city on the occasion of our National Conventions. Come democrat—come whig; come one, come all, our hearts are ready to receive you, and we have room for every one; "and each bring his friend."—*Baltimore Clipper.*

PROPERTY IN NEW YORK.—A lot of 50 feet by 200 feet, on the corner of Broadway and Thames streets, adjoining Trinity church-yard, has been purchased for $170,000, or $17 per square foot. The New England House, a small Hotel now on it, is to be torn down, and stores put up instead.

EXTENSION OF THE FAY. & W. PLANK ROAD.—The Greensborough Patriot thus speaks of the proposed branch to that town:

"It is time, we insist upon it, that our people of Guilford and Randolph were stirring earnestly and actively in favor of a Branch to Greensboro'. This mode of improvement has now been *tested*—there is no doubt of its excellence, both as a matter of public convenience and as paying stock. And we know of no route where *all* the advantages of such improvement would be more sensibly felt, than that connecting our place with the Road already built. Why, even now, waggoners from Fayetteville to Graham come up the Plank Road to the neighborhood of Union Factory, in Randolph, before they can *persuade* themselves off. We have more to say on this matter."

COL. BENTON NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS.—The democrats of Jefferson county, Mo., have nominated the Hon. Thomas H. Benton as a candidate for the House of Representatives in the St. Louis district.

National Free Soil Convention.

CINCINNATI, May 5.—The National Free Soil Convention will be held at Cleveland on the 4th of August.

SHOCKING PUNISHMENT.—A rumor is afloat here that two females in Granville county, North Carolina, recently committed on the person of a man an injury similar to the one which rendered that county so famous twenty years ago. It is said that the man seduced the two females, who are reported to be of respectable connections. The man bled to death; at least, so the story goes, and we give it for what it is worth.—*Petersburg Intelligencer.*

Death of Distinguished Persons.

LOUISVILLE, May 4.—Mrs. Amelia B. Welby, the poetess, and Col. W. R. Jones, of the U. S. Navy, died here on Monday.

WHIG CAMPAIGN PAPERS.—We see that in this and other Southern States proposals are made to issue Whig campaign papers as soon as the nomination has been made for the Presidency. We should be glad to know if it is the purpose of the Editors of these campaign papers to sustain the nominee of the Convention, no matter who he is, or under what circumstauces he may be brought forward? If such is their design, we can assure them that they will get a meagre circulation in the Southern country.—*Petersburg Intelligencer, Whig.*

MARRIED,

In Richlands District, Onslow county, on the 4th inst., by HARVEY COX, Esqr., Mr. RICHARD WARD, to Miss CAROLINE, daughter of Rev. E. W. Cox.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

May 6.—Steamer Chatham, Evans, from Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth,

May 7.—Schr. Mary Reed, Reed, from Newburyport, in ballast, to W. M. Harriss.

U. S. Mail steamer Wilmington, Bates, from Charleston; with 45 passengers.

May 6.—Brig Gen. Marshall, Colcord, from New York, in ballast to J. & D. McRae & Co.

7.—Brig Jas. Crosby, Pendleton, from New York, in ballast, to M. Costin.

Schr. W. H. Howard, ——, from Matamuskete, to Miles Costin; with corn.

Br. Brig Harriet, McLean, from New York, in ballast, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

Schr. C. H. Sampson, Berry, from Martinique, in ballast, to J. & D. McRae & Co.

Brig Eagle, Evans, from New York, in ballast, to J. & D. McRae & Co.

U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, from Charleston; with 51 passengers.

Brig Zibiah, LeGresley, from Cardiff, to Adams, Brother & Co., with rail road iron.

May 8.—Br. Brig Brilliant, Greenwood, from Boston, in ballast, to Adams, Bro. & Co.

May 9.—U. S. Mail Steamer Gladiator, Smith, from Charleston; with 46 passengers.

Brig A. Blanchard, Blanchard, from New York, in ballast, to Chadbourn & Hooper.

Brig Burmah, Fly, from New York, in ballast, te J. & D. McRae & Co.

10.—U. S. Mail Steamer Wilmington, Bates, from Charleston; with 44 passengers.

OFF MAIN BAR.—Br. Bark Falcon, ——, from New Port, Wales, with Rail Road Iron. On 14th April, Lat. 24, 25 N. Lon. 57, 45 W., spoke American Brigintine, Royal Sailor, of and from Norfolk, Va., 14 days out, for Demara; Br. Bark Clio, of and bound to London, from Demara, wind south west. May 4 and 5, while crossing Gulf experienced heavy gales from E. South East.

Brig Enterprize reported off Main Bar yesterday evening with Rail Road Iron.

CLEARED.

May 7.—Schr. Nicanor, Hinks, for New London, Conn., by W. M. Harriss; with 106,000 feet, Lumber.

U. S. Mail steamer Gladiator, Smith, for Charleston; with 51 passengers.

Barque Mariel, Colson, for West Indies, by Ellis, Russell & Co.; with 91,851 feet lumber, 28 bbls. rice, 10 bbls. tar, 10 bbls. pitch.

Steamer Chatham, Evans, for Fayetteville, by T. C. Worth.

Schr. Manhassett, Myers, for New Orleans, by J. H. Flanner; with naval stores.

May 6.—Schr. Virginia Griffith, Plumer, for Baltimore, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with 10,000 feet lumber, 20 bbls. spirits turpentine, 50 bbls. pitch, 170 bbls. rosin.

8.—U. S. Mail Steamer Wilmington, Bates, for Charleston; with 43 passengers.

8th.—Schr. Mary, Seavy, for Boston, by Wm. M. Parriss, with 41,000 feet lumber, 20,000 do. timber.

Br. brig Ansdale, Dorman, for Matanzas, by M. Costin, with lumber.

May 8.—Schr. Sarah Moore, Black, for Bath, Me., by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with 65,000 feet lumber and 25,009 ft. timber.

Schr. R. J. Mercer, Robinson, for Philadelphia, by J. & D. McRae, & Co.; with 300 bbls. spirits turpentine, 208 casks rice, 700 bbls. rosin, 20 bales yarn, 170 bags pea nuts, 7 boxes paper, 44,000 feet lumber.

May 9.—U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, for Charleston; with 39 passengers.

10—U. S. Mail Steamer Gladiator, Smith, for Charleston; with 52 passengers.

Steamer Southerner, Rush, for Fayetteville, by A. D. Cazaux.

BALTIMORE, May 7.—Naval stores—A good demand;—sales of spirits turpentine at 42 a 44 cents per gallon; rosin, common, $1 35; No. 2, 1 87 a $2 25; No. 1, 2 50 a $3 per bbl.; pitch $1 62; tar $1 50 per bbl. Flour unsettled; sales of 1000 bbls. at 4 37 to $4 44—freely offered at the last figures. Wheat—red 98c. to $1 01; white 99c. to $1 05. Corn—mixed 51 to 55 cents; 56 to 58 cents for white and yellow. Cotton—The sales of the week amount to 917 bales; middling and middling fair Virginia and Georgia at 8¾ cts. cash, and 9¼ cents at 6 months. The stock amounts to about 3,000 bales.

NEW YORK, May 8.—Naval Stores—For Turpentine and Spirits Turpentine, there is less firmness, and prices of the latter tend down downward, the market being unsettled—the sales are 1000 bbls. North County Turpentine at $3 75; 300 do. $3 92½ per 280 lb.; 600 Spirits Turpentine, including retail lots, 48 a 49, cash, with one parcel at 46, 60 days; 1300 North County Common Rosin, $1 25 in yard and $1 32½ a $1 35 delivered; 400 Wilmington, $1 40 delivered; 1100 White, $2 a $4 50, and a few at $5 per 280 lb. The stock of Tar continues light, and the market is firm.

LIVERPOOL, April 24.—Sales of Cotton for the day 7,000 bales, for the week 69,000 bales, at an advance of ⅛d per lb., of which 57,650 were American. The board of brokers give the following quotations:—Fair Orleans 5¾d.; Middling 5⅛d.; fair Mobile 5½d.; Middling 5d.; fair Uplands 5⅛d.; Middling 4¾d.

Rice quiet at 17s. for fair.

In turpentine there was nothing doing. There were small sales of spirits turpentine at 45 to 46s. Rosin was scarce at 5s. for common, and 10s. for fine.

Grand Royal Arch Chapter of North Carolina.

THE next Annual Meeting of this body will be holden in this town on Monday, the 7th day of June next. Subordinate Chapters are required to send delegates and returns.
H. P. RUSSELL, Grand Sec'y.
Wilmington, May 4, 1852 35-5t

NOTICE.

THE LEGATEES under the last Will and Testament of the late BENJAMIN COOPER, of Duplin county, North Carolina, are hereby requested to come forward and receive their respective legacies. WM. COOPER, Ex'r.
Duplin co., N. C., May 1, 1852 35-tf

I. O. of R.

THE Sixth Annual Meeting of North Carolina District Tent, No 18, I. O. of R., will be held in this town, at Rechabite Hall, on the third Tuesday in May.
W. L. JACOBS, D. R. S.
Wilmington, May 4, 1852 35-tm

DR. BANNING'S BRACES. Just received a large supply of Spinal Supporters and Supporter Truss, for Weaknesses, Deformities, Hemorroholds, Prolaprus Ani, and the several varieties of Hernia.

Dr. St. John advised the use of the above Braces in his lectures a short time back in this place. For sale at manufacturers prices, wholesale and retail, by
m4 WM. H LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
New Hanover County.

WHEREAS, complaint upon oath, hath this day been made to us, two of the Justices of the Peace of the aforesaid county, by Hezekiah Bonham, that a certain male slave, named SAM, to him belonging, about twenty years of age, dark complected, about five feet eight inches high, hath absented himself from his said master's service for upwards of twelve months, and is lurking about said county committing acts of Felony and other misdeeds. These are, therefore, in the name of the State, to command said slave, SAM, forthwith to surrender himself and return home to his said master; and we do hereby, by virtue of the Act of the General Assembly of the State aforesaid, in such cases made and provided, intimate and declare, that if the said slave above named, does not surrender himself and return home immediately after the publication of these presents, that any person may kill and destroy the said slave by such means as may be used or thought proper, without accusation or impeachment of any crime or offence for so doing, and without incurring any penalty or forfeiture thereby.

Given under our hands and seals, this 4th day of May, A. D., 1852. JAMES ALDERMAN, J. P., (Seal.)
JOHN McAUSLAN, J. P., (Seal.)

$25 REWARD.

I WILL give twenty-five dollars for the apprehension and confinement, in the Jail of New Hanover County, of the above named negro Sam, or the same reward for his delivery to me, dead or alive. H. BONHAM.
May 4, 1852 294-2t—35-tf

J. FONVIELLE, CABINET MAKER.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Wilmington that he has opened a shop on Second street, (next block below the Carolina Hotel,) and is prepared to manufacture, to order, Mahogany or other Furniture, in a superior manner. He will give his attention to the repairs of old Furniture, and hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage.

Mr. F. will also make Coffins of various kinds, and at short notice.
April 29th, 1852 199-3t—34-3m

FRESH ARRIVALS, per schrs. R. W. Brown and L. P. Smith.—25 bbls. of fresh Genesee Flour; 10 bags St. Domingo Coffee; 10 bags Rio do.; 5 do. Java do.; 2 hhds. Western Sides; 1 box double refined Loaf Sugar; 200 lbs. best Dried Beef. Low for cash, at GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

FAYETTEVILLE FLOUR. [illegible] bbls. [illegible] fine and superfine, at GEO. H. KELLEY'S.